OM-228 874P 2012–06

Processes

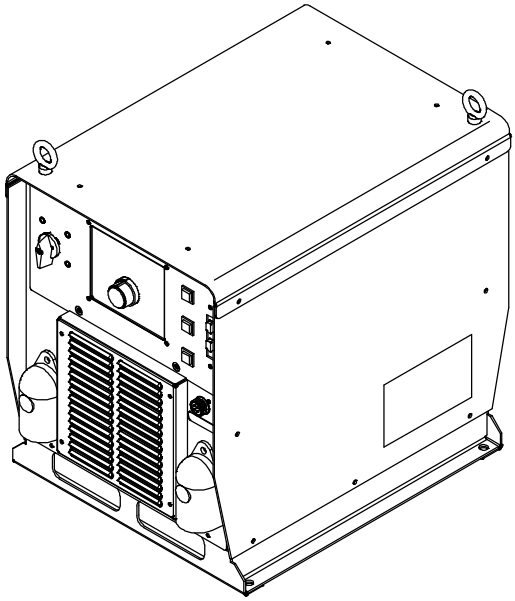
MIG (GMAW) Welding
Pulsed MIG (GMAW-P)
Flux Cored (FCAW) Welding
Automatic Welding

Description

1 Phase 3 Phase DC CV

Automatic Welding Interface And
Arc Welding Power Source

Auto-Axcess™ 300 DI



OWNER'S MANUAL

File: Advanced Manufacturing Systems

Visit our website at
www.MillerWelds.com/ams

From Miller to You

Thank you and *congratulations* on choosing Miller. Now you can get the job done and get it done right. We know you don't have time to do it any other way.

That's why when Niels Miller first started building arc welders in 1929, he made sure his products offered long-lasting value and superior quality. Like you, his customers couldn't afford anything less. Miller products had to be more than the best they could be. They had to be the best you could buy.

Today, the people that build and sell Miller products continue the tradition. They're just as committed to providing equipment and service that meets the high standards of quality and value established in 1929.

This Owner's Manual is designed to help you get the most out of your Miller products. Please take time to read the Safety precautions. They will help you protect yourself against potential hazards on the worksite.

ISO 9001 REGISTERED QUALITY SYSTEM

Miller is the first welding equipment manufacturer in the U.S.A. to be registered to the ISO 9001 Quality System Standard.

We've made installation and operation quick and easy. With Miller you can count on years of reliable service with proper maintenance. And if for some reason the unit needs repair, there's a Troubleshooting section that will help you figure out what the problem is. The parts list will then help you to decide the exact part you may need to fix the problem. Warranty and service information for your particular model are also provided.

Miller Electric manufactures a full line of welders and welding related equipment. For information on other quality Miller products, contact your local Miller distributor to receive the latest full line catalog or individual specification sheets. **To locate your nearest distributor or service agency call 1-800-4-A-Miller, or visit us at www.MillerWelds.com on the web.**

TRUE BLUE® WARRANTY

Working as hard as you do – every power source from Miller is backed by the most hassle-free warranty in the business.

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SECTION 1 – SAFETY PRECAUTIONS - READ BEFORE USING

Protect yourself and others from injury — read, follow, and save these important safety precautions and operating instructions.

1-1. Symbol Usage

DANGER! – Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury. The possible hazards are shown in the adjoining symbols or explained in the text.

Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury. The possible hazards are shown in the adjoining symbols or explained in the text.

NOTICE *– Indicates statements not related to personal injury.*

☞ *Indicates special instructions.*

This group of symbols means Warning! Watch Out! ELECTRIC SHOCK, MOVING PARTS, and HOT PARTS hazards. Consult symbols and related instructions below for necessary actions to avoid the hazards.

1-2. Arc Welding Hazards

The symbols shown below are used throughout this manual to call attention to and identify possible hazards. When you see the symbol, watch out, and follow the related instructions to avoid the hazard. The safety information given below is only a summary of the more complete safety information found in the Safety Standards listed in Section 1-5. Read and follow all Safety Standards.

Only qualified persons should install, operate, maintain, and repair this unit.

During operation, keep everybody, especially children, away.

ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

Touching live electrical parts can cause fatal shocks or severe burns. The electrode and work circuit is electrically live whenever the output is on. The input power circuit and machine internal circuits are also live when power is on. In semiautomatic or automatic wire welding, the wire, wire reel, drive roll housing, and all metal parts touching the welding wire are electrically live. Incorrectly installed or improperly grounded equipment is a hazard.

- Do not touch live electrical parts.
- Wear dry, hole-free insulating gloves and body protection.
- Insulate yourself from work and ground using dry insulating mats or covers big enough to prevent any physical contact with the work or ground.
- Do not use AC output in damp areas, if movement is confined, or if there is a danger of falling.
- Use AC output ONLY if required for the welding process.
- If AC output is required, use remote output control if present on unit.
- Additional safety precautions are required when any of the following electrically hazardous conditions are present: in damp locations or while wearing wet clothing; on metal structures such as floors, gratings, or scaffolds; when in cramped positions such as sitting, kneeling, or lying; or when there is a high risk of unavoidable or accidental contact with the workpiece or ground. For these conditions, use the following equipment in order presented: 1) a semiautomatic DC constant voltage (wire) welder, 2) a DC manual (stick) welder, or 3) an AC welder with reduced open-circuit voltage. In most situations, use of a DC, constant voltage wire welder is recommended. And, do not work alone!
- Disconnect input power or stop engine before installing or servicing this equipment. Lockout/tagout input power according to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.147 (see Safety Standards).
- Properly install, ground, and operate this equipment according to its Owner's Manual and national, state, and local codes.
- Always verify the supply ground – check and be sure that input power cord ground wire is properly connected to ground terminal in disconnect box or that cord plug is connected to a properly grounded receptacle outlet.
- When making input connections, attach proper grounding conductor first – double-check connections.
- Keep cords dry, free of oil and grease, and protected from hot metal and sparks.
- Frequently inspect input power cord for damage or bare wiring – replace cord immediately if damaged – bare wiring can kill.
- Turn off all equipment when not in use.
- Do not use worn, damaged, undersized, or poorly spliced cables.
- Do not drape cables over your body.
- If earth grounding of the workpiece is required, ground it directly with a separate cable.
- Do not touch electrode if you are in contact with the work, ground, or another electrode from a different machine.
- Do not touch electrode holders connected to two welding machines at the same time since double open-circuit voltage will be present.
- Use only well-maintained equipment. Repair or replace damaged parts at once. Maintain unit according to manual.
- Wear a safety harness if working above floor level.
- Keep all panels and covers securely in place.
- Clamp work cable with good metal-to-metal contact to workpiece or worktable as near the weld as practical.
- Insulate work clamp when not connected to workpiece to prevent contact with any metal object.
- Do not connect more than one electrode or work cable to any single weld output terminal. Disconnect cable for process not in use.

SIGNIFICANT DC VOLTAGE exists in inverter welding power sources AFTER removal of input power.

- Turn Off inverter, disconnect input power, and discharge input capacitors according to instructions in Maintenance Section before touching any parts.

HOT PARTS can burn.

- Do not touch hot parts bare handed.
- Allow cooling period before working on equipment.
- To handle hot parts, use proper tools and/or wear heavy, insulated welding gloves and clothing to prevent burns.

FUMES AND GASES can be hazardous.

Welding produces fumes and gases. Breathing these fumes and gases can be hazardous to your health.

- Keep your head out of the fumes. Do not breathe the fumes.
- If inside, ventilate the area and/or use local forced ventilation at the arc to remove welding fumes and gases.
- If ventilation is poor, wear an approved air-supplied respirator.
- Read and understand the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) and the manufacturer's instructions for metals, consumables, coatings, cleaners, and degreasers.
- Work in a confined space only if it is well ventilated, or while wearing an air-supplied respirator. Always have a trained watch-person nearby. Welding fumes and gases can displace air and lower the oxygen level causing injury or death. Be sure the breathing air is safe.
- Do not weld in locations near degreasing, cleaning, or spraying operations. The heat and rays of the arc can react with vapors to form highly toxic and irritating gases.
- Do not weld on coated metals, such as galvanized, lead, or cadmium plated steel, unless the coating is removed from the weld area, the area is well ventilated, and while wearing an air-supplied respirator. The coatings and any metals containing these elements can give off toxic fumes if welded.

ARC RAYS can burn eyes and skin.

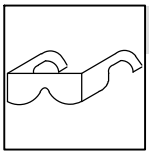
Arc rays from the welding process produce intense visible and invisible (ultraviolet and infrared) rays that can burn eyes and skin. Sparks fly off from the weld.

- Wear an approved welding helmet fitted with a proper shade of filter lenses to protect your face and eyes from arc rays and sparks when welding or watching (see ANSI Z49.1 and Z87.1 listed in Safety Standards).
- Wear approved safety glasses with side shields under your helmet.
- Use protective screens or barriers to protect others from flash, glare and sparks; warn others not to watch the arc.
- Wear protective clothing made from durable, flame-resistant material (leather, heavy cotton, or wool) and foot protection.

WELDING can cause fire or explosion.

Welding on closed containers, such as tanks, drums, or pipes, can cause them to blow up. Sparks can fly off from the welding arc. The flying sparks, hot workpiece, and hot equipment can cause fires and burns. Accidental contact of electrode to metal objects can cause sparks, explosion, overheating, or fire. Check and be sure the area is safe before doing any welding.

- Remove all flammables within 35 ft (10.7 m) of the welding arc. If this is not possible, tightly cover them with approved covers.
- Do not weld where flying sparks can strike flammable material.
- Protect yourself and others from flying sparks and hot metal.
- Be alert that welding sparks and hot materials from welding can easily go through small cracks and openings to adjacent areas.
- Watch for fire, and keep a fire extinguisher nearby.
- Be aware that welding on a ceiling, floor, bulkhead, or partition can cause fire on the hidden side.
- Do not weld on containers that have held combustibles, or on closed containers such as tanks, drums, or pipes unless they are properly prepared according to AWS F4.1 and AWS A6.0 (see Safety Standards).
- Do not weld where the atmosphere may contain flammable dust, gas, or liquid vapors (such as gasoline).
- Connect work cable to the work as close to the welding area as practical to prevent welding current from traveling long, possibly unknown paths and causing electric shock, sparks, and fire hazards.
- Do not use welder to thaw frozen pipes.
- Remove stick electrode from holder or cut off welding wire at contact tip when not in use.
- Wear oil-free protective garments such as leather gloves, heavy shirt, cuffless trousers, high shoes, and a cap.
- Remove any combustibles, such as a butane lighter or matches, from your person before doing any welding.
- After completion of work, inspect area to ensure it is free of sparks, glowing embers, and flames.
- Use only correct fuses or circuit breakers. Do not oversize or by-pass them.
- Follow requirements in OSHA 1910.252 (a) (2) (iv) and NFPA 51B for hot work and have a fire watcher and extinguisher nearby.



FLYING METAL or DIRT can injure eyes.

- Welding, chipping, wire brushing, and grinding cause sparks and flying metal. As welds cool, they can throw off slag.
- Wear approved safety glasses with side shields even under your welding helmet.

BUILDUP OF GAS can injure or kill.

- Shut off compressed gas supply when not in use.
- Always ventilate confined spaces or use approved air-supplied respirator.

ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC FIELDS (EMF) can affect Implanted Medical Devices.

- Wearers of Pacemakers and other Implanted Medical Devices should keep away.
- Implanted Medical Device wearers should consult their doctor and the device manufacturer before going near arc welding, spot welding, gouging, plasma arc cutting, or induction heating operations.

NOISE can damage hearing.

Noise from some processes or equipment can damage hearing.

- Wear approved ear protection if noise level is high.

CYLINDERS can explode if damaged.

Compressed gas cylinders contain gas under high pressure. If damaged, a cylinder can explode. Since gas cylinders are normally part of the welding process, be sure to treat them carefully.

- Protect compressed gas cylinders from excessive heat, mechanical shocks, physical damage, slag, open flames, sparks, and arcs.
- Install cylinders in an upright position by securing to a stationary support or cylinder rack to prevent falling or tipping.
- Keep cylinders away from any welding or other electrical circuits.
- Never drape a welding torch over a gas cylinder.
- Never allow a welding electrode to touch any cylinder.
- Never weld on a pressurized cylinder – explosion will result.
- Use only correct compressed gas cylinders, regulators, hoses, and fittings designed for the specific application; maintain them and associated parts in good condition.
- Turn face away from valve outlet when opening cylinder valve.
- Keep protective cap in place over valve except when cylinder is in use or connected for use.
- Use the right equipment, correct procedures, and sufficient number of persons to lift and move cylinders.
- Read and follow instructions on compressed gas cylinders, associated equipment, and Compressed Gas Association (CGA) publication P-1 listed in Safety Standards.

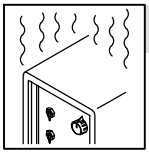
1-3. Additional Symbols For Installation, Operation, And Maintenance

FIRE OR EXPLOSION hazard.

- Do not install or place unit on, over, or near combustible surfaces.
- Do not install unit near flammables.
- Do not overload building wiring – be sure power supply system is properly sized, rated, and protected to handle this unit.

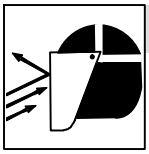
FALLING EQUIPMENT can injure.

- Use lifting eye to lift unit only, NOT running gear, gas cylinders, or any other accessories.
- Use equipment of adequate capacity to lift and support unit.
- If using lift forks to move unit, be sure forks are long enough to extend beyond opposite side of unit.
- Keep equipment (cables and cords) away from moving vehicles when working from an aerial location.
- Follow the guidelines in the Applications Manual for the Revised NIOSH Lifting Equation (Publication No. 94–110) when manually lifting heavy parts or equipment.



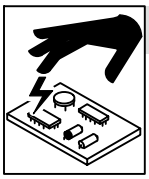
OVERUSE can cause OVERHEATING

- Allow cooling period; follow rated duty cycle.
- Reduce current or reduce duty cycle before starting to weld again.
- Do not block or filter airflow to unit.



FLYING SPARKS can injure.

- Wear a face shield to protect eyes and face.
- Shape tungsten electrode only on grinder with proper guards in a safe location wearing proper face, hand, and body protection.
- Sparks can cause fires — keep flammables away.



STATIC (ESD) can damage PC boards.

- Put on grounded wrist strap BEFORE handling boards or parts.
- Use proper static-proof bags and boxes to store, move, or ship PC boards.

MOVING PARTS can injure.

- Keep away from moving parts.
- Keep away from pinch points such as drive rolls.

WELDING WIRE can injure.

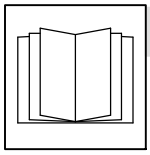
- Do not press gun trigger until instructed to do so.
- Do not point gun toward any part of the body, other people, or any metal when threading welding wire.

BATTERY EXPLOSION can injure.

- Do not use welder to charge batteries or jump start vehicles unless it has a battery charging feature designed for this purpose.

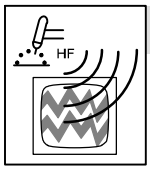
MOVING PARTS can injure.

- Keep away from moving parts such as fans.
- Keep all doors, panels, covers, and guards closed and securely in place.
- Have only qualified persons remove doors, panels, covers, or guards for maintenance and troubleshooting as necessary.
- Reinstall doors, panels, covers, or guards when maintenance is finished and before reconnecting input power.



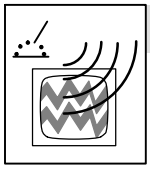
READ INSTRUCTIONS.

- Read and follow all labels and the Owner's Manual carefully before installing, operating, or servicing unit. Read the safety information at the beginning of the manual and in each section.
- Use only genuine replacement parts from the manufacturer.
- Perform maintenance and service according to the Owner's Manuals, industry standards, and national, state, and local codes.



H.F. RADIATION can cause interference.

- High-frequency (H.F.) can interfere with radio navigation, safety services, computers, and communications equipment.
- Have only qualified persons familiar with electronic equipment perform this installation.
- The user is responsible for having a qualified electrician promptly correct any interference problem resulting from the installation.
- If notified by the FCC about interference, stop using the equipment at once.
- Have the installation regularly checked and maintained.
- Keep high-frequency source doors and panels tightly shut, keep spark gaps at correct setting, and use grounding and shielding to minimize the possibility of interference.



ARC WELDING can cause interference.

- Electromagnetic energy can interfere with sensitive electronic equipment such as computers and computer-driven equipment such as robots.
- Be sure all equipment in the welding area is electromagnetically compatible.
- To reduce possible interference, keep weld cables as short as possible, close together, and down low, such as on the floor.
- Locate welding operation 100 meters from any sensitive electronic equipment.
- Be sure this welding machine is installed and grounded according to this manual.
- If interference still occurs, the user must take extra measures such as moving the welding machine, using shielded cables, using line filters, or shielding the work area.

1-4. California Proposition 65 Warnings

Welding or cutting equipment produces fumes or gases which contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause birth defects and, in some cases, cancer. (California Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5 et seq.)

This product contains chemicals, including lead, known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. *Wash hands after use.*

1-5. Principal Safety Standards

Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, ANSI Standard Z49.1, is available as a free download from the American Welding Society at http://www.aws.org or purchased from Global Engineering Documents (phone: 1-877-413-5184, website: www.global.ihs.com).

Safe Practices for the Preparation of Containers and Piping for Welding and Cutting, American Welding Society Standard AWS F4.1, from Global Engineering Documents (phone: 1-877-413-5184, website: www.global.ihs.com).

Safe Practices for Welding and Cutting Containers that have Held Combustibles, American Welding Society Standard AWS A6.0, from Global Engineering Documents (phone: 1-877-413-5184, website: www.global.ihs.com).

National Electrical Code, NFPA Standard 70, from National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269 (phone: 1-800-344-3555, website: www.nfpa.org and www. sparky.org).

Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Cylinders, CGA Pamphlet P-1, from Compressed Gas Association, 14501 George Carter Way, Suite 103, Chantilly, VA 20151 (phone: 703-788-2700, website:www.cganet.com).

Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, CSA Standard W117.2, from Canadian Standards Association, Standards Sales, 5060 Spectrum Way, Suite 100, Ontario, Canada L4W 5NS (phone: 800-463-6727, website: www.csa-international.org).

Safe Practice For Occupational And Educational Eye And Face Protection, ANSI Standard Z87.1, from American National Standards Institute, 25 West 43rd Street, New York, NY 10036 (phone: 212-642-4900, website: www.ansi.org).

Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work, NFPA Standard 51B, from National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269 (phone: 1-800-344-3555, website: www.nfpa.org.

OSHA, Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1910, Subpart Q, and Part 1926, Subpart J, from U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954 (phone: 1-866-512-1800) (there are 10 OSHA Regional Offices—phone for Region 5, Chicago, is 312-353-2220, website: www.osha.gov).

Applications Manual for the Revised NIOSH Lifting Equation, The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), 1600 Clifton Rd, Atlanta, GA 30333 (phone: 1-800-232-4636, website: www.cdc.gov/NIOSH).

1-6. EMF Information

Electric current flowing through any conductor causes localized electric and magnetic fields (EMF). Welding current creates an EMF field around the welding circuit and welding equipment. EMF fields may interfere with some medical implants, e.g. pacemakers. Protective measures for persons wearing medical implants have to be taken. For example, restrict access for passers–by or conduct individual risk assessment for welders. All welders should use the following procedures in order to minimize exposure to EMF fields from the welding circuit:

1. Keep cables close together by twisting or taping them, or using a cable cover.
2. Do not place your body between welding cables. Arrange cables to one side and away from the operator.
3. Do not coil or drape cables around your body.
4. Keep head and trunk as far away from the equipment in the welding circuit as possible.
5. Connect work clamp to workpiece as close to the weld as possible.
6. Do not work next to, sit or lean on the welding power source.
7. Do not weld whilst carrying the welding power source or wire feeder.

About Implanted Medical Devices:

Implanted Medical Device wearers should consult their doctor and the device manufacturer before performing or going near arc welding, spot welding, gouging, plasma arc cutting, or induction heating operations. If cleared by your doctor, then following the above procedures is recommended.

SECTION 2 – CONSIGNES DE SÉCURITÉ – LIRE AVANT UTILISATION

Pour écarter les risques de blessure pour vous–même et pour autrui — lire, appliquer et ranger en lieu sûr ces consignes relatives aux précautions de sécurité et au mode opératoire.

2-1. Symboles utilisés

DANGER! – Indique une situation dangereuse qui si on l'évite pas peut donner la mort ou des blessures graves. Les dangers possibles sont montrés par les symboles joints ou sont expliqués dans le texte.

Indique une situation dangereuse qui si on l'évite pas peut donner la mort ou des blessures graves. Les dangers possibles sont montrés par les symboles joints ou sont expliqués dans le texte.

***NOTE** – Indique des déclarations pas en relation avec des blessures personnelles.*

☞ *Indique des instructions spécifiques.*

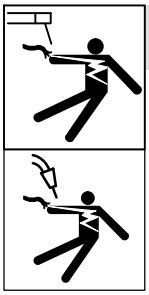
Ce groupe de symboles veut dire Avertissement! Attention! DANGER DE CHOC ELECTRIQUE, PIECES EN MOUVEMENT, et PIECES CHAUDES. Consulter les symboles et les instructions ci-dessous y afférant pour les actions nécessaires afin d'éviter le danger.

2-2. Dangers relatifs au soudage à l'arc

Les symboles représentés ci-dessous sont utilisés dans ce manuel pour attirer l'attention et identifier les dangers possibles. En présence de l'un de ces symboles, prendre garde et suivre les instructions afférentes pour éviter tout risque. Les instructions en matière de sécurité indiquées ci-dessous ne constituent qu'un sommaire des instructions de sécurité plus complètes fournies dans les normes de sécurité énumérées dans la Section 2-5. Lire et observer toutes les normes de sécurité.

Seul un personnel qualifié est autorisé à installer, faire fonctionner, entretenir et réparer cet appareil.

Pendant le fonctionnement, maintenir à distance toutes les personnes, notamment les enfants de l'appareil.



UNE DÉCHARGE ÉLECTRIQUE peut entraîner la mort.

Le contact d'organes électriques sous tension peut provoquer des accidents mortels ou des brûlures graves. Le circuit de l'électrode et de la pièce est sous tension lorsque le courant est délivré à la sortie. Le circuit d'alimentation et les circuits internes de la machine sont également sous tension lorsque l'alimentation est sur Marche. Dans le mode de soudage avec du fil, le fil, le dérouleur, le bloc de commande du rouleau et toutes les parties métalliques en contact avec le fil sont sous tension électrique. Un équipement installé ou mis à la terre de manière incorrecte ou impropre constitue un danger.

- Ne pas toucher aux pièces électriques sous tension.
- Porter des gants isolants et des vêtements de protection secs et sans trous.
- S'isoler de la pièce à couper et du sol en utilisant des housses ou des tapis assez grands afin d'éviter tout contact physique avec la pièce à couper ou le sol.
- Ne pas se servir de source électrique à courant électrique dans les zones humides, dans les endroits confinés ou là où on risque de tomber.
- Se servir d'une source électrique à courant électrique UNIQUEMENT si le procédé de soudage le demande.
- Si l'utilisation d'une source électrique à courant électrique s'avère nécessaire, se servir de la fonction de télécommande si l'appareil en est équipé.
- D'autres consignes de sécurité sont nécessaires dans les conditions suivantes : risques électriques dans un environnement humide ou si l'on porte des vêtements mouillés ; sur des structures métalliques telles que sols, grilles ou échafaudages ; en position coincée comme assise, à genoux ou couchée ; ou s'il y a un risque élevé de contact inévitable ou accidentel avec la pièce à souder ou le sol. Dans ces conditions, utiliser les équipements suivants, dans l'ordre indiqué : 1) un poste à souder DC à tension constante (à fil), 2) un poste à souder DC manuel (électrode) ou 3) un poste à souder AC à tension à vide réduite. Dans la plupart des situations, l'utilisation d'un poste à souder DC à fil à tension constante est recommandée. En outre, ne pas travailler seul !
- Couper l'alimentation ou arrêter le moteur avant de procéder à l'installation, à la réparation ou à l'entretien de l'appareil. Déverrouiller l'alimentation selon la norme OSHA 29 CFR 1910.147 (voir normes de sécurité).
- Installez, mettez à la terre et utilisez correctement cet équipement conformément à son Manuel d'Utilisation et aux réglementations nationales, gouvernementales et locales.
- Toujours vérifier la terre du cordon d'alimentation. Vérifier et s'assurer que le fil de terre du cordon d'alimentation est bien raccordé à la borne de terre du sectionneur ou que la fiche du cordon est raccordée à une prise correctement mise à la terre.
- En effectuant les raccordements d'entrée, fixer d'abord le conducteur de mise à la terre approprié et contre-vérifier les connexions.
- Les câbles doivent être exempts d'humidité, d'huile et de graisse; protégez–les contre les étincelles et les pièces métalliques chaudes.
- Vérifier fréquemment le cordon d'alimentation afin de s'assurer qu'il n'est pas altéré ou à nu, le remplacer immédiatement s'il l'est. Un fil à nu peut entraîner la mort.
- L'équipement doit être hors tension lorsqu'il n'est pas utilisé.
- Ne pas utiliser des câbles usés, endommagés, de grosseur insuffisante ou mal épissés.
- Ne pas enrouler les câbles autour du corps.
- Si la pièce soudée doit être mise à la terre, le faire directement avec un câble distinct.
- Ne pas toucher l'électrode quand on est en contact avec la pièce, la terre ou une électrode provenant d'une autre machine.
- Ne pas toucher des porte électrodes connectés à deux machines en même temps à cause de la présence d'une tension à vide doublée.
- N'utiliser qu'un matériel en bon état. Réparer ou remplacer sur-le-champ les pièces endommagées. Entretenir l'appareil conformément à ce manuel.
- Porter un harnais de sécurité si l'on doit travailler au-dessus du sol.
- S'assurer que tous les panneaux et couvercles sont correctement en place.
- Fixer le câble de retour de façon à obtenir un bon contact métal-métal avec la pièce à souder ou la table de travail, le plus près possible de la soudure.
- Isoler la pince de masse quand pas mis à la pièce pour éviter le contact avec tout objet métallique.
- Ne pas raccorder plus d'une électrode ou plus d'un câble de masse à une même borne de sortie de soudage. Débrancher le câble pour le procédé non utilisé.

Il reste une TENSION DC NON NÉGLIGEABLE dans les sources de soudage onduleur UNE FOIS l'alimentation coupée.

- Arrêter les convertisseurs, débrancher le courant électrique et décharger les condensateurs d'alimentation selon les instructions indiquées dans la partie Entretien avant de toucher les pièces.

LES PIÈCES CHAUDES peuvent provoquer des brûlures.

- Ne pas toucher à mains nues les parties chaudes.
- Prévoir une période de refroidissement avant de travailler à l'équipement.
- Ne pas toucher aux pièces chaudes, utiliser les outils recommandés et porter des gants de soudage et des vêtements épais pour éviter les brûlures.

LES FUMÉES ET LES GAZ peuvent être dangereux.

Le soudage génère des fumées et des gaz. Leur inhalation peut être dangereux pour votre santé.

- Eloigner votre tête des fumées. Ne pas respirer les fumées.
- À l'intérieur, ventiler la zone et/ou utiliser une ventilation forcée au niveau de l'arc pour l'évacuation des fumées et des gaz de soudage.
- Si la ventilation est médiocre, porter un respirateur anti-vapeurs approuvé.
- Lire et comprendre les spécifications de sécurité des matériaux (MSDS) et les instructions du fabricant concernant les métaux, les consommables, les revêtements, les nettoyants et les dégraisseurs.
- Travailler dans un espace fermé seulement s'il est bien ventilé ou en portant un respirateur à alimentation d'air. Demander toujours à un surveillant dûment formé de se tenir à proximité. Des fumées et des gaz de soudage peuvent déplacer l'air et abaisser le niveau d'oxygène provoquant des blessures ou des accidents mortels. S'assurer que l'air de respiration ne présente aucun danger.
- Ne pas souder dans des endroits situés à proximité d'opérations de dégraissage, de nettoyage ou de pulvérisation. La chaleur et les rayons de l'arc peuvent réagir en présence de vapeurs et former des gaz hautement toxiques et irritants.
- Ne pas souder des métaux munis d'un revêtement, tels que l'acier galvanisé, plaqué en plomb ou au cadmium à moins que le revêtement n'ait été enlevé dans la zone de soudure, que l'endroit soit bien ventilé, et en portant un respirateur à alimentation d'air. Les revêtements et tous les métaux renfermant ces éléments peuvent dégager des fumées toxiques en cas de soudage.

LES RAYONS DE L'ARC peuvent provoquer des brûlures dans les yeux et sur la peau.

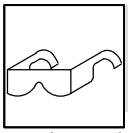
Le rayonnement de l'arc du procédé de soudag génère des rayons visibles et invisibles intense (ultraviolets et infrarouges) susceptibles de provoquer des brûlure dans les yeux et sur la peau. Des étincelles sont projetées pendant l soudage.

- Porter un casque de soudage approuvé muni de verres filtrants approprié pour protéger visage et yeux pour protéger votre visage et vos yeux pendant le soudage ou pour regarder (voir ANSI Z49.1 et Z87.1 énuméré dans les normes de sécurité).
- Porter des lunettes de sécurité avec écrans latéraux même sous votre casque.
- Avoir recours à des écrans protecteurs ou à des rideaux pour protéger les autres contre les rayonnements les éblouissements et les étincelles ; prévenir toute personne sur les lieux de ne pas regarder l'arc.
- Porter des vêtements confectionnés avec des matières résistantes et ignifuges (cuir, coton lourd ou laine) et des bottes de protection.

LE SOUDAGE peut provoquer un incendie ou une explosion.

Le soudage effectué sur des conteneurs fermés tels que des réservoirs, tambours ou des conduites peut provoquer leur éclatement. Des étincelles peuvent être projetées de l'arc de soudure. La projection d'étincelles, des pièces chaudes et des équipements chauds peut provoquer des incendies et des brûlures. Le contact accidentel de l'électrode avec des objets métalliques peut provoquer des étincelles, une explosion, un surchauffement ou un incendie. Avant de commencer le soudage, vérifier et s'assurer que l'endroit ne présente pas de danger.

- Déplacer toutes les substances inflammables à une distance de 10,7 m de l'arc de soudage. En cas d'impossibilité les recouvrir soigneusement avec des protections homologués.
- Ne pas souder dans un endroit là où des étincelles peuvent tomber sur des substances inflammables.
- Se protéger et d'autres personnes de la projection d'étincelles et de métal chaud.
- Des étincelles et des matériaux chauds du soudage peuvent facilement passer dans d'autres zones en traversant de petites fissures et des ouvertures.
- Surveiller tout déclenchement d'incendie et tenir un extincteur à proximité.
- Le soudage effectué sur un plafond, plancher, paroi ou séparation peut déclencher un incendie de l'autre côté.
- Ne pas effectuer le soudage sur des conteneurs fermés tels que des réservoirs, tambours, ou conduites, à moins qu'ils n'aient été préparés correctement conformément à AWS F4.1 et AWS A6.0 (voir les Normes de Sécurité).
- Ne soudez pas si l'air ambiant est chargé de particules, gaz, ou vapeurs inflammables (vapeur d'essence, par exemple).
- Brancher le câble de masse sur la pièce le plus près possible de la zone de soudage pour éviter le transport du courant sur une longue distance par des chemins inconnus éventuels en provoquant des risques d'électrocution, d'étincelles et d'incendie.
- Ne pas utiliser le poste de soudage pour dégeler des conduites gelées.
- En cas de non utilisation, enlever la baguette d'électrode du porte-électrode ou couper le fil à la pointe de contact.
- Porter des vêtements de protection dépourvus d'huile tels que des gants en cuir, une chemise en matériau lourd, des pantalons sans revers, des chaussures hautes et un couvre chef.
- Avant de souder, retirer toute substance combustible de vos poches telles qu'un allumeur au butane ou des allumettes.
- Une fois le travail achevé, assurez–vous qu'il ne reste aucune trace d'étincelles incandescentes ni de flammes.
- Utiliser exclusivement des fusibles ou coupe–circuits appropriés. Ne pas augmenter leur puissance; ne pas les ponter.
- Une fois le travail achevé, assurez–vous qu'il ne reste aucune trace d'étincelles incandescentes ni de flammes.
- Utiliser exclusivement des fusibles ou coupe–circuits appropriés. Ne pas augmenter leur puissance; ne pas les ponter.
- Suivre les recommandations dans OSHA 1910.252(a)(2)(iv) et NFPA 51B pour les travaux à chaud et avoir de la surveillance et un extincteur à proximité.



DES PIECES DE METAL ou DES SALETES peuvent provoquer des blessures dans les yeux.

- Le soudage, l'écaillement, le passage de la pièce à la brosse en fil de fer, et le meulage génèrent des étincelles et des particules métalliques volantes. Pendant la période de refroidissement des soudures, elles risquent de projeter du laitier.
- Porter des lunettes de sécurité avec écrans latéraux ou un écran facial.

LES ACCUMULATIONS DE GAZ risquent de provoquer des blessures ou même la mort.

- Fermer l'alimentation du gaz comprimé en cas de non utilisation.
- Veiller toujours à bien aérer les espaces confinés ou se servir d'un respirateur d'adduction d'air homologué.

Les CHAMPS ÉLECTROMAGNÉTIQUES (CEM) peuvent affecter les implants médicaux.

- Les porteurs de stimulateurs cardiaques et autres implants médicaux doivent rester à distance.
- Les porteurs d'implants médicaux doivent consulter leur médecin et le fabricant du dispositif avant de s'approcher de la zone où se déroule du soudage à l'arc, du soudage par points, du gougeage, de la découpe plasma ou une opération de chauffage par induction.

LE BRUIT peut endommager l'ouïe.

Le bruit des processus et des équipements peut affecter l'ouïe.

- Porter des protections approuvées pour les oreilles si le niveau sonore est trop élevé.

LES BOUTEILLES peuvent exploser si elles sont endommagées.

Les bouteilles de gaz comprimé contiennent du gaz sous haute pression. Si une bouteille est endommagée, elle peut exploser. Du fait que les bouteilles de gaz font normalement partie du procédé de soudage, les manipuler avec précaution.

- Protéger les bouteilles de gaz comprimé d'une chaleur excessive, des chocs mécaniques, des dommages physiques, du laitier, des flammes ouvertes, des étincelles et des arcs.
- Placer les bouteilles debout en les fixant dans un support stationnaire ou dans un porte-bouteilles pour les empêcher de tomber ou de se renverser.
- Tenir les bouteilles éloignées des circuits de soudage ou autres circuits électriques.
- Ne jamais placer une torche de soudage sur une bouteille à gaz.
- Une électrode de soudage ne doit jamais entrer en contact avec une bouteille.
- Ne jamais souder une bouteille pressurisée – risque d'explosion.
- Utiliser seulement des bouteilles de gaz comprimé, régulateurs, tuyaux et raccords convenables pour cette application spécifique; les maintenir ainsi que les éléments associés en bon état.
- Détourner votre visage du détendeur-régulateur lorsque vous ouvrez la soupape de la bouteille.
- Le couvercle du détendeur doit toujours être en place, sauf lorsque la bouteille est utilisée ou qu'elle est reliée pour usage ultérieur.
- Utiliser les équipements corrects, les bonnes procédures et suffisamment de personnes pour soulever et déplacer les bouteilles.
- Lire et suivre les instructions sur les bouteilles de gaz comprimé, l'équipement connexe et le dépliant P-1 de la CGA (Compressed Gas Association) mentionné dans les principales normes de sécurité.

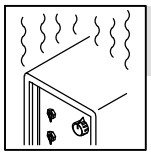
2-3. Dangers supplémentaires en relation avec l'installation, le fonctionnement et la maintenance

Risque D'INCENDIE OU D'EXPLOSION.

- Ne pas placer l'appareil sur, au-dessus ou à proximité de surfaces inflammables.
- Ne pas installer l'appareil à proximité de produits inflammables.
- Ne pas surcharger l'installation électrique – s'assurer que l'alimentation est correctement dimensionnée et protégée avant de mettre l'appareil en service.

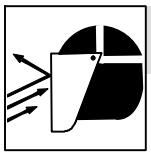
LA CHUTE DE L'ÉQUIPEMENT peut provoquer des blessures.

- Utiliser l'anneau de levage uniquement pour soulever l'appareil, NON PAS les chariots, les bouteilles de gaz ou tout autre accessoire.
- Utiliser un équipement de levage de capacité suffisante pour lever l'appareil.
- En utilisant des fourches de levage pour déplacer l'unité, s'assurer que les fourches sont suffisamment longues pour dépasser du côté opposé de l'appareil.
- Tenir l'équipement (câbles et cordons) à distance des véhicules mobiles lors de toute opération en hauteur.
- Suivre les consignes du Manuel des applications pour l'équation de levage NIOSH révisée (Publication Nº94–110) lors du levage manuelle de pièces ou équipements lourds.



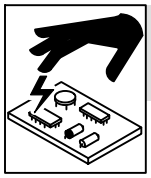
L'EMPLOI EXCESSIF peut SURCHAUFFER L'ÉQUIPEMENT.

- Prévoir une période de refroidissement ; respecter le cycle opératoire nominal.
- Réduire le courant ou le facteur de marche avant de poursuivre le soudage.
- Ne pas obstruer les passages d'air du poste.



LES ÉTINCELLES PROJETÉES peuvent provoquer des blessures.

- Porter un écran facial pour protéger le visage et les yeux.
- Affûter l'électrode au tungstène uniquement à la meuleuse dotée de protecteurs. Cette manœuvre est à exécuter dans un endroit sûr lorsque l'on porte l'équipement homologué de protection du visage, des mains et du corps.
- Les étincelles risquent de causer un incendie – éloigner toute substance inflammable.



LES CHARGES ÉLECTROSTATIQUES peuvent endommager les circuits imprimés.

- Établir la connexion avec la barrette de terre avant de manipuler des cartes ou des pièces.
- Utiliser des pochettes et des boîtes antistatiques pour stocker, déplacer ou expédier des cartes de circuits imprimes.

Les PIÈCES MOBILES peuvent causer des blessures.

- Ne pas s'approcher des organes mobiles.
- Ne pas s'approcher des points de coincement tels que des rouleaux de commande.

LES FILS DE SOUDAGE peuvent provoquer des blessures.

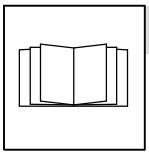
- Ne pas appuyer sur la gâchette avant d'en avoir reçu l'instruction.
- Ne pas diriger le pistolet vers soi, d'autres personnes ou toute pièce mécanique en engageant le fil de soudage.

L'EXPLOSION DE LA BATTERIE peut provoquer des blessures.

- Ne pas utiliser l'appareil de soudage pour charger des batteries ou faire démarrer des véhicules à l'aide de câbles de démarrage, sauf si l'appareil dispose d'une fonctionnalité de charge de batterie destinée à cet usage.

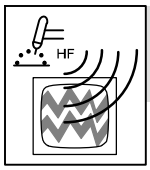
Les PIÈCES MOBILES peuvent causer des blessures.

- S'abstenir de toucher des organes mobiles tels que des ventilateurs.
- Maintenir fermés et verrouillés les portes, panneaux, recouvrements et dispositifs de protection.
- Lorsque cela est nécessaire pour des travaux d'entretien et de dépannage, faire retirer les portes, panneaux, recouvrements ou dispositifs de protection uniquement par du personnel qualifié.
- Remettre les portes, panneaux, recouvrements ou dispositifs de protection quand l'entretien est terminé et avant de rebrancher l'alimentation électrique.



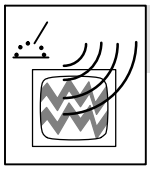
LIRE LES INSTRUCTIONS.

- Lire et appliquer les instructions sur les étiquettes et le Mode d'emploi avant l'installation, l'utilisation ou l'entretien de l'appareil. Lire les informations de sécurité au début du manuel et dans chaque section.
- N'utiliser que les pièces de rechange recommandées par le constructeur.
- Effectuer l'entretien en respectant les manuels d'utilisation, les normes industrielles et les codes nationaux, d'état et locaux.



LE RAYONNEMENT HAUTE FRÉQUENCE (H.F.) risque de provoquer des interférences.

- Le rayonnement haute fréquence (H.F.) peut provoquer des interférences avec les équipements de radio–navigation et de communication, les services de sécurité et les ordinateurs.
- Demander seulement à des personnes qualifiées familiarisées avec des équipements électroniques de faire fonctionner l'installation.
- L'utilisateur est tenu de faire corriger rapidement par un électricien qualifié les interférences résultant de l'installation.
- Si le FCC signale des interférences, arrêter immédiatement l'appareil.
- Effectuer régulièrement le contrôle et l'entretien de l'installation.
- Maintenir soigneusement fermés les portes et les panneaux des sources de haute fréquence, maintenir les éclateurs à une distance correcte et utiliser une terre et un blindage pour réduire les interférences éventuelles.



LE SOUDAGE À L'ARC risque de provoquer des interférences.

- L'énergie électromagnétique risque de provoquer des interférences pour l'équipement électronique sensible tel que les ordinateurs et l'équipement commandé par ordinateur tel que les robots.
- Veiller à ce que tout l'équipement de la zone de soudage soit compatible électromagnétiquement.
- Pour réduire la possibilité d'interférence, maintenir les câbles de soudage aussi courts que possible, les grouper, et les poser aussi bas que possible (ex. par terre).
- Veiller à souder à une distance de 100 mètres de tout équipement électronique sensible.
- Veiller à ce que ce poste de soudage soit posé et mis à la terre conformément à ce mode d'emploi.
- En cas d'interférences après avoir pris les mesures précédentes, il incombe à l'utilisateur de prendre des mesures supplémentaires telles que le déplacement du poste, l'utilisation de câbles blindés, l'utilisation de filtres de ligne ou la pose de protecteurs dans la zone de travail.

2-4. Proposition californienne 65 Avertissements

⚠ **Les équipements de soudage et de coupage produisent des fumées et des gaz qui contiennent des produits chimiques dont l'État de Californie reconnaît qu'ils provoquent des malformations congénitales et, dans certains cas, des cancers. (Code de santé et de sécurité de Californie, chapitre 25249.5 et suivants)**

⚠ **Ce produit contient des produits chimiques, notamment du plomb, dont l'État de Californie reconnaît qu'ils provoquent des cancers, des malformations congénitales ou d'autres problèmes de procréation. *Se laver les mains après utilisation.***

2-5. Principales normes de sécurité

Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, ANSI Standard Z49.1, is available as a free download from the American Welding Society at http://www.aws.org or purchased from Global Engineering Documents (phone: 1-877-413-5184, website: www.global.ihs.com).

Safe Practices for the Preparation of Containers and Piping for Welding and Cutting, American Welding Society Standard AWS F4.1, from Global Engineering Documents (phone: 1-877-413-5184, website: www.global.ihs.com).

Safe Practices for Welding and Cutting Containers that have Held Combustibles, American Welding Society Standard AWS A6.0, from Global Engineering Documents (phone: 1-877-413-5184, website: www.global.ihs.com).

National Electrical Code, NFPA Standard 70, from National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269 (phone: 1-800-344-3555, website: www.nfpa.org and www. sparky.org).

Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Cylinders, CGA Pamphlet P-1, from Compressed Gas Association, 14501 George Carter Way, Suite 103, Chantilly, VA 20151 (phone: 703-788-2700, website:www.cganet.com).

Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, CSA Standard W117.2, from Canadian Standards Association, Standards Sales, 5060 Spectrum Way, Suite 100, Ontario, Canada L4W 5NS (phone: 800-463-6727, website: www.csa-international.org).

Safe Practice For Occupational And Educational Eye And Face Protection, ANSI Standard Z87.1, from American National Standards Institute, 25 West 43rd Street, New York, NY 10036 (phone: 212-642-4900, website: www.ansi.org).

Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work, NFPA Standard 51B, from National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269 (phone: 1-800-344-3555, website: www.nfpa.org.

OSHA, Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1910, Subpart Q, and Part 1926, Subpart J, from U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954 (phone: 1-866-512-1800) (there are 10 OSHA Regional Offices—phone for Region 5, Chicago, is 312-353-2220, website: www.osha.gov).

Applications Manual for the Revised NIOSH Lifting Equation, The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), 1600 Clifton Rd, Atlanta, GA 30333 (phone: 1-800-232-4636, website: www.cdc.gov/NIOSH).

2-6. Informations relatives aux CEM

Le courant électrique qui traverse tout conducteur génère des champs électromagnétiques (CEM) à certains endroits. Le courant de soudage crée un CEM autour du circuit et du matériel de soudage. Les CEM peuvent créer des interférences avec certains implants médicaux comme des stimulateurs cardiaques. Des mesures de protection pour les porteurs d'implants médicaux doivent être prises: Limiter par exemple tout accès aux passants ou procéder à une évaluation des risques individuels pour les soudeurs. Tous les soudeurs doivent appliquer les procédures suivantes pour minimiser l'exposition aux CEM provenant du circuit de soudage:

1. Rassembler les câbles en les torsadant ou en les attachant avec du ruban adhésif ou avec une housse.
2. Ne pas se tenir au milieu des câbles de soudage. Disposer les câbles d'un côté et à distance de l'opérateur.
3. Ne pas courber et ne pas entourer les câbles autour de votre corps.
4. Maintenir la tête et le torse aussi loin que possible du matériel du circuit de soudage.
5. Connecter la pince sur la pièce aussi près que possible de la soudure.
6. Ne pas travailler à proximité d'une source de soudage, ni s'asseoir ou se pencher dessus.
7. Ne pas souder tout en portant la source de soudage ou le dévidoir.

En ce qui concerne les implants médicaux :

Les porteurs d'implants doivent d'abord consulter leur médecin avant de s'approcher des opérations de soudage à l'arc, de soudage par points, de gougeage, du coupage plasma ou de chauffage par induction. Si le médecin approuve, il est recommandé de suivre les procédures précédentes.

SECTION 3 – INSTALLATION

☞ *Appearance of actual unit may vary from unit shown in manual.*

3-1. Specifications

Input Power	Rated Welding Output	Voltage Range	Wire Feed Speed Range**	Wire Diameter Range	Max Open Circuit Voltage DC	IP Rating	Amperes Input At Rated Load Output 60 Hz, Single-Phase/Three-Phase						Input kVA	Input KW
							208 V	230 V	380V	400V	460 V	575 V		
Single Phase	175 A @ 22.8 V DC, 100% Duty Cycle	10-44	Standard: 50-1400 ipm (1.3-35.6 mpm)	.035-.062 in. (0.8-1.6 mm)	75	IP 21S†	25.3 (0-1A*)	23.0 (0-1A*)	13.5 (0-1A*)	12.8 (0-1A*)	10.9 (0-1A*)	8.6 (0-1A*)	5.3 (0.2*)	4.9 (0.04*)
Three Phase	225 A @ 25.3 V DC, 100% Duty Cycle						19.9 (0-1A*)	17.8 (0-1A*)	10.9 (0-1A*)	10.3 (0-1A*)	9.0 (0-1A*)	7.3 (0-1A*)	7.1 (0.2*)	6.8 (0.04*)

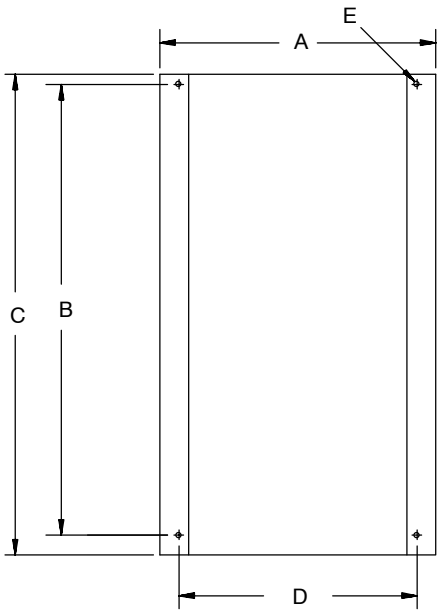
*While idling; Input amperage fluctuates while idling and is always less than one Ampere. Use one Ampere for power efficiency calculations.

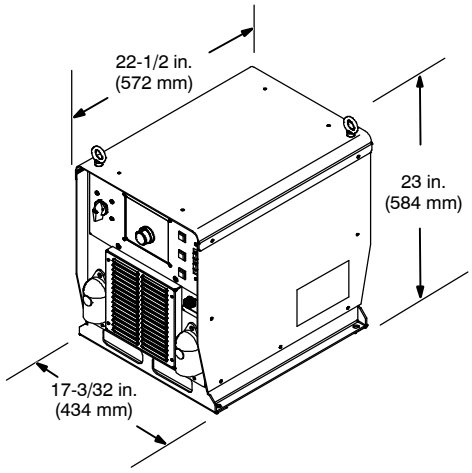
**Wire feed speed ranges are for GMAW welding. While pulse welding, wire feed speed ranges may be more limited.

†This equipment is designed for indoor use and is not intended to be used or stored outside.

3-2. Dimensions And Weight

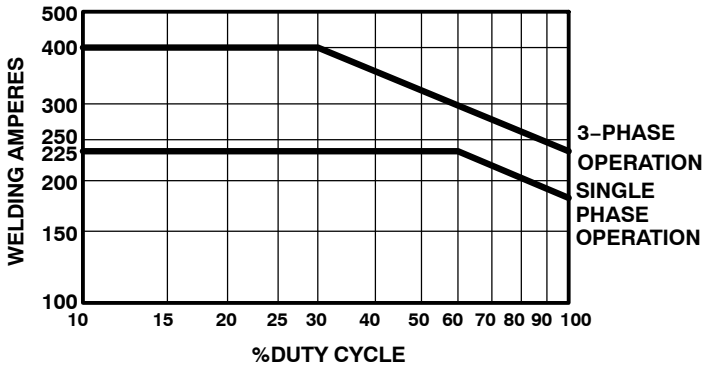
Hole Layout Dimensions	
A	17-3/32 in. (434 mm)
B	17-3/8 in. (441 mm)
C	19-3/32 in. (485 mm)
D	16-3/32 in. (409 mm)
E	1/2 in. (13 mm)
Weight	
112 lb (51 kg) Net 134 lb (61 kg) Ship	





Ref. 803 675-A

3-3. Duty Cycle And Overheating

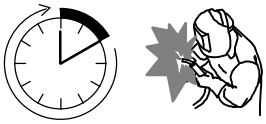


Duty Cycle is percentage of 10 minutes that unit can weld at rated load without overheating.

If unit overheats, thermostat(s) opens, output stops, and cooling fan runs. Wait fifteen minutes for unit to cool. Reduce amperage or duty cycle before welding.

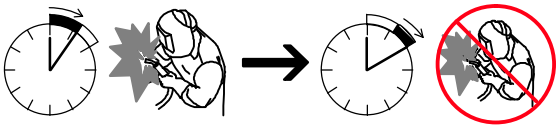
NOTICE *– Exceeding duty cycle can damage unit and void warranty.*

100% Duty Cycle At 225 Amperes



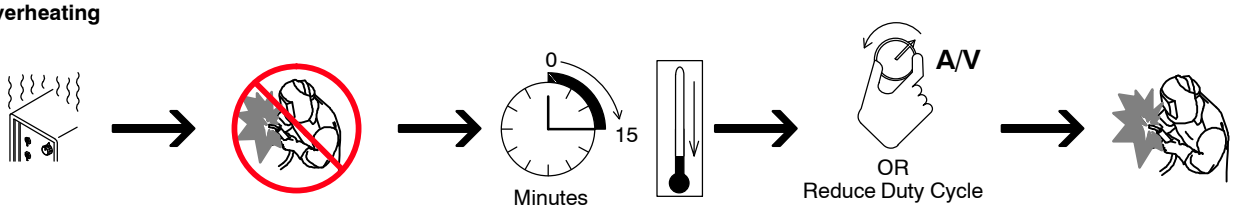
Continuous Welding

60% Duty Cycle At 300 Amperes



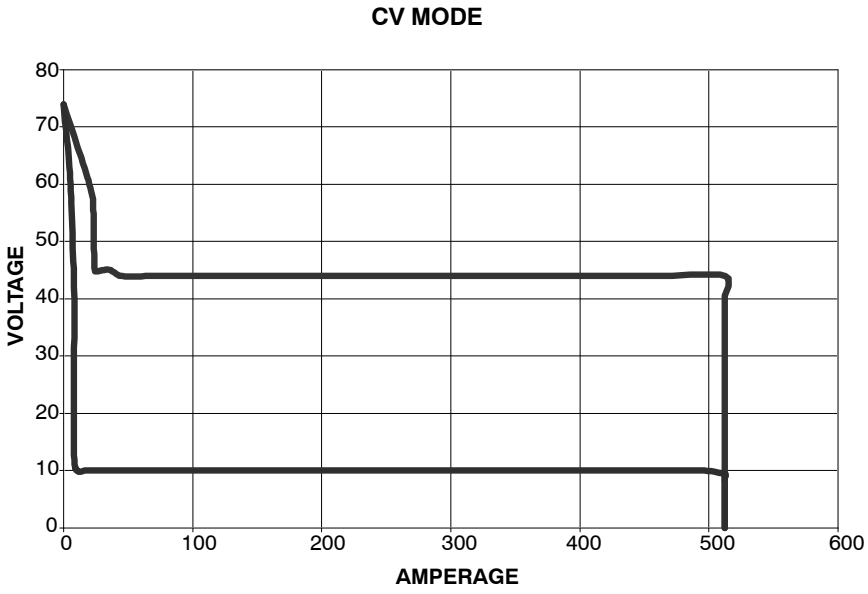
6 Minutes Welding — 4 Minutes Resting

Overheating



duty1 4/95 – 178 651

3-4. Volt-Ampere Curves



Volt-ampere curves show minimum and maximum voltage and amperage output capabilities of unit. Curves of other settings fall between curves shown.

☞ *This volt-ampere curve represents the dynamic output of the unit with a static load.*

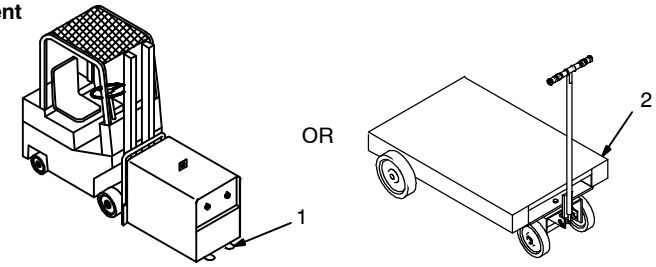
va_curve1 4/95

3-5. Serial Number And Rating Label Location

The serial number and rating information for this product is located on the back . Use rating label to determine input power requirements and/or rated output. For future reference, write serial number in space provided on back cover of this manual.

3-6. Selecting A Location

Movement

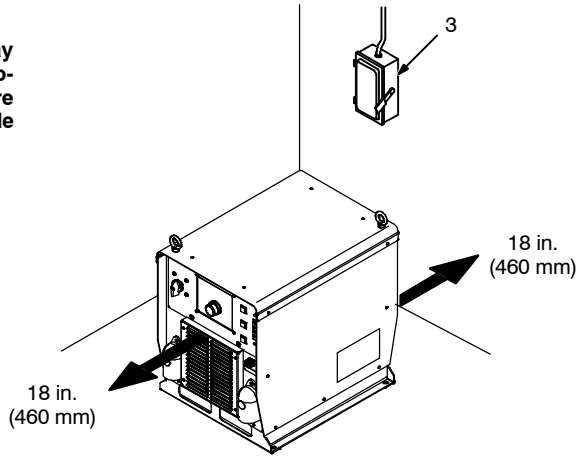


Tipping

Do not move or operate unit where it could tip.

Location

Special installation may be required where gasoline or volatile liquids are present – see NEC Article 511 or CEC Section 20.



Do not stack units. Beware of tipping.

1 Lifting Forks

Use lifting forks to move unit.

Extend forks beyond opposite side of unit.

2 Hand Cart

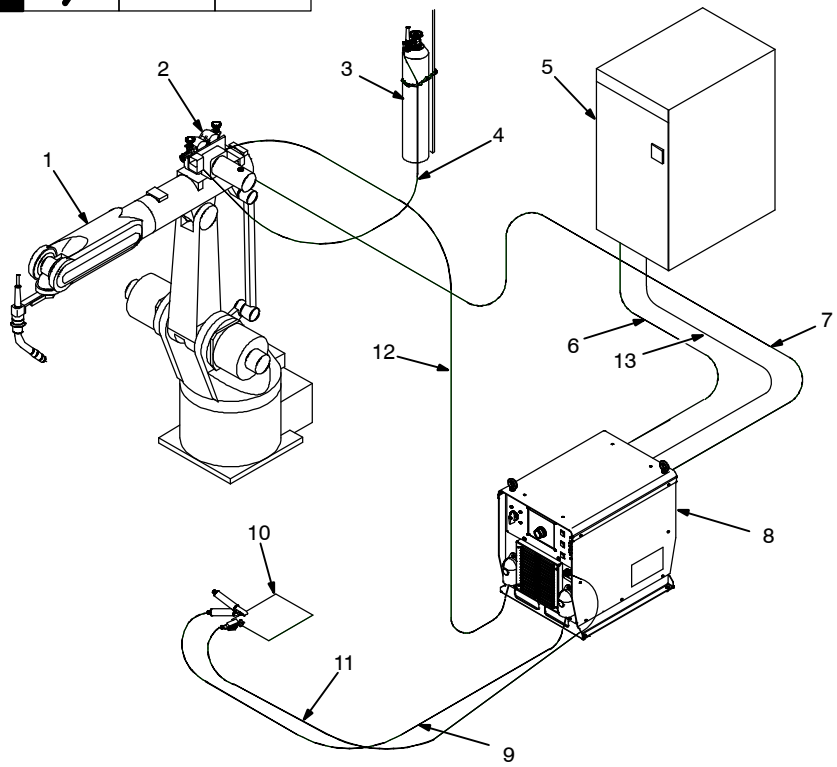
Use cart or similar device to move unit.

3 Line Disconnect Device

Locate unit near correct input power supply.

Ref: loc_2 3/96 -Ref. 803 675-A

3-7. Connection Diagram



☞ *The proper interface kit must be installed in the welding power source/interface unit to allow it to be connected to the robot.*

1 Robot (Will Vary According To Application)
2 Motor/Drive Assembly
3 Gas Cylinder
4 Gas Hose
5 Robot Control
6 E-Stop Cable
7 Gas And Motor Control Cable
8 Welding Power Source/Interface Unit
9 Negative (–) Weld Cable
10 Workpiece
11 Voltage Sensing Lead

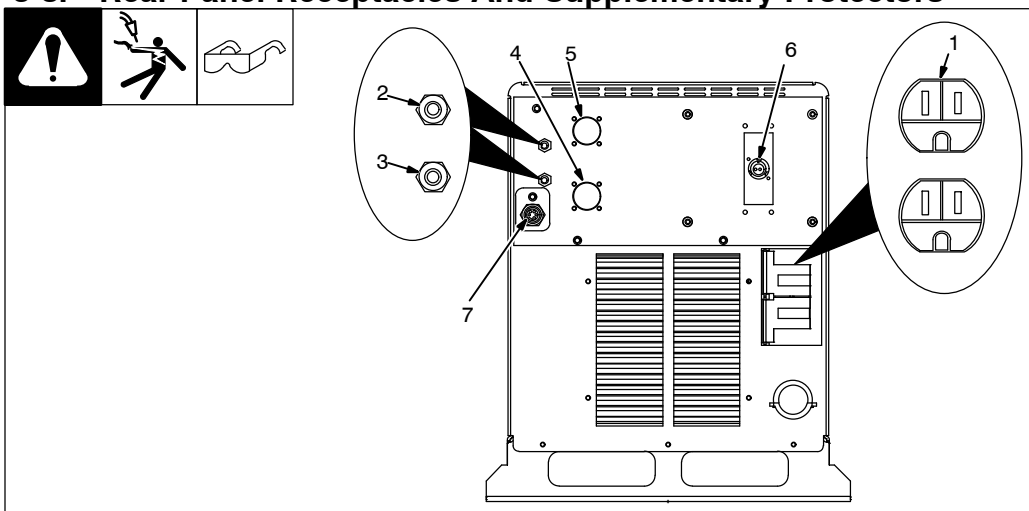
Recommended for Accu-pulse and RMD (optional).

☞ *Positive (+) voltage sensing lead is contained in the motor cable.*

12 Positive (+) Weld Cable
13 Devicenet Robot/Welder Control Cable

Ref. 803 675-A / Ref. 801 915-A

3-8. Rear Panel Receptacles And Supplementary Protectors



Ref. 804 574-A

1 115 V 10 A AC Receptacle RC2

Receptacle supplies 60 Hz single-phase power. Maximum output from RC2 is limited by supplementary protector CB1 to 10 amps.

2 Supplementary Protector CB1

3 Supplementary Protector CB2

CB1 protects 115 volt receptacle RC2 from overload. If CB1 opens, RC2 does not work.

CB2 protects the wirefeed motor from overload. If CB2 opens, the wirefeeder does not work.

☞ *Press button to reset breaker. If breaker continue to open, contact a Factory Authorized Service Agent.*

4 Wirefeed/Gas Receptacle RC8

Use receptacle to connect gas and motor control cable to power source (see Sections 3-7 and 8 for additional information).

5 Peripheral Receptacle RC25

☞ *RC25 is not used with Devicenet.*

6 E-Stop Receptacle RC

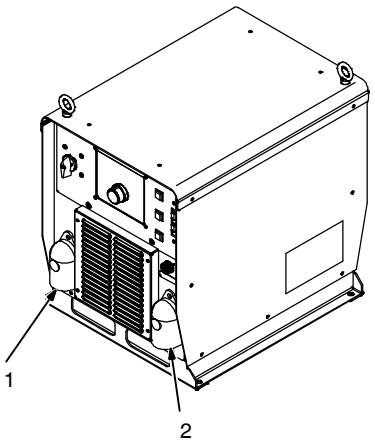
A short across the two sockets allows unit to weld.

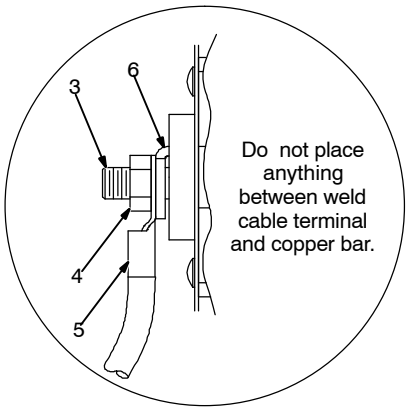
7 Devicenet Receptacle RC

Network control cable connection for robot/welder communication.

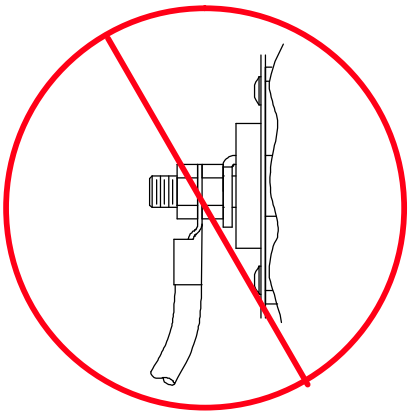
3-9. Connecting To Weld Terminals

☞ *If using an electrode negative (straight polarity) process, the volt sense lead must be connected to the work.*





Correct Installation



Incorrect Installation

Ref. 803 675-A / 803 778-A

Tools Needed:

3/4 in. (19 mm)

Turn off power before connecting to weld output terminals.

Failure to properly connect weld cables may cause excessive heat and start a fire, or damage your machine.

Determine total cable length in weld circuit (both positive and negative cables combined) and maximum welding amperes. See Section 3-10 to select proper cable size.

1 Positive (+) Weld Output Terminal

2 Negative (–) Weld Output Terminal

Connect positive weld cable to Positive (+) weld terminal and negative (–) cable to Negative weld terminal.

3 Weld Output Terminal

4 Supplied Weld Output Terminal Nut

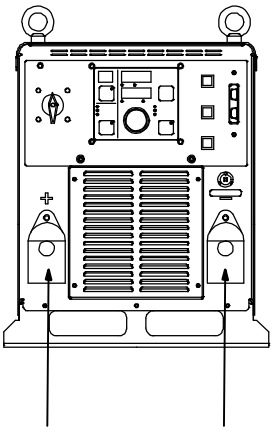
5 Weld Cable Terminal

6 Copper Bar

Remove supplied nut from weld output terminal. Slide weld cable terminal onto weld output terminal and secure with nut so that weld cable terminal is tight against copper bar. **Do not place anything between weld cable terminal and copper bar. Make sure that the surfaces of the weld cable terminal and copper bar are clean.**

3-10. Selecting Weld Cable Sizes*

NOTICE *– The Total Cable Length in Weld Circuit (see table below) is the combined length of both weld cables. For example, if the power source is 100 ft (30 m) from the workpiece, the total cable length in the weld circuit is 200 ft (2 cables x 100 ft). Use the 200 ft (60 m) column to determine cable size.*

Weld Output Terminals **Turn off power before connecting to weld output terminals.** **Do not use worn, damaged, undersized, or poorly spliced cables.**	**Welding Amperes****	**Weld Cable Size*** and Total Cable (Copper) Length in Weld Circuit Not Exceeding**** **100 ft (30 m) or Less**		**150 ft (45 m)**	**200 ft (60 m)**	**250 ft (70 m)**	**300 ft (90 m)**	**350 ft (105 m)**	**400 ft (120 m)**
		10 – 60% Duty Cycle	**60 – 100% Duty Cycle**	**10 – 100% Duty Cycle**					
 Positive + Negative – Ref. 803 677-A	100	4 (20)	4 (20)	4 (20)	3 (30)	2 (35)	1 (50)	1/0 (60)	1/0 (60)
	150	3 (30)	3 (30)	2 (35)	1 (50)	1/0 (60)	2/0 (70)	3/0 (95)	3/0 (95)
	200	3 (30)	2 (35)	1 (50)	1/0 (60)	2/0 (70)	3/0 (95)	4/0 (120)	4/0 (120)
	250	2 (35)	1 (50)	1/0 (60)	2/0 (70)	3/0 (95)	4/0 (120)	2 ea. 2/0 (2x70)	2 ea. 2/0 (2x70)
	300	1 (50)	1/0 (60)	2/0 (70)	3/0 (95)	4/0 (120)	2 ea. 2/0 (2x70)	2 ea. 3/0 (2x95)	2 ea. 3/0 (2x95)
	350	1/0 (60)	2/0 (70)	3/0 (95)	4/0 (120)	2 ea. 2/0 (2x70)	2 ea. 3/0 (2x95)	2 ea. 3/0 (2x95)	2 ea. 4/0 (2x120)
	400	1/0 (60)	2/0 (70)	3/0 (95)	4/0 (120)	2 ea. 2/0 (2x70)	2 ea. 3/0 (2x95)	2 ea. 4/0 (2x120)	2 ea. 4/0 (2x120)
	500	2/0 (70)	3/0 (95)	4/0 (120)	2 ea. 2/0 (2x70)	2 ea. 3/0 (2x95)	2 ea. 4/0 (2x120)	3 ea. 3/0 (3x95)	3 ea. 3/0 (3x95)
	600	3/0 (95)	4/0 (120)	2 ea. 2/0 (2x70)	2 ea. 3/0 (2x95)	2 ea. 4/0 (2x120)	3 ea. 3/0 (3x95)	3 ea. 4/0 (3x120)	3 ea. 4/0 (3x120)
	700	4/0 (120)	2 ea. 2/0 (2x70)	2 ea. 3/0 (2x95)	2 ea. 4/0 (2x120)	3 ea. 3/0 (3x95)	3 ea. 4/0 (3x120)	3 ea. 4/0 (3x120)	4 ea. 4/0 (4x120)
	800	4/0 (120)	2 ea. 2/0 (2x70)	2 ea. 3/0 (2x95)	2 ea. 4/0 (2x120)	3 ea. 4/0 (3x120)	3 ea. 4/0 (3x120)	4 ea. 4/0 (4x120)	4 ea. 4/0 (4x120)

* This chart is a general guideline and may not suit all applications. If cable overheats, use next size larger cable.

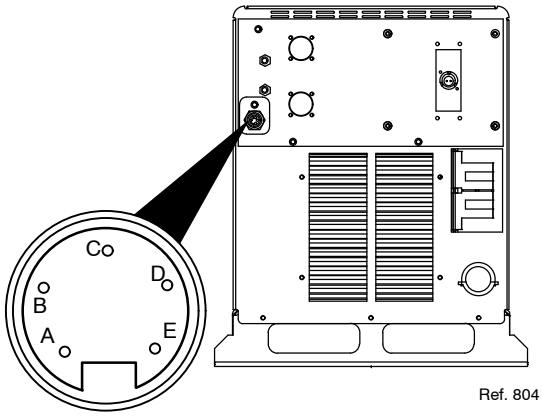
**Weld cable size (AWG) is based on either a 4 volts or less drop or a current density of at least 300 circular mils per ampere.
( ) = mm^2 for metric use

***For distances longer than those shown in this guide, call a factory applications rep. at 920-735-4505 (Miller) or 1-800-332-3281 (Hobart)

Ref. S-0007-G 2009–08

☞ *In pulse welding applications using inverter power sources, peak currents can result in extreme voltage drops producing poor welding characteristics with undersized cables. A recommendation for weld cable size is a minimum of 2/0 for 300 ampere welding power sources and 4/0 for 450 ampere welding power sources when total cable length is less than 100 ft (30m).*

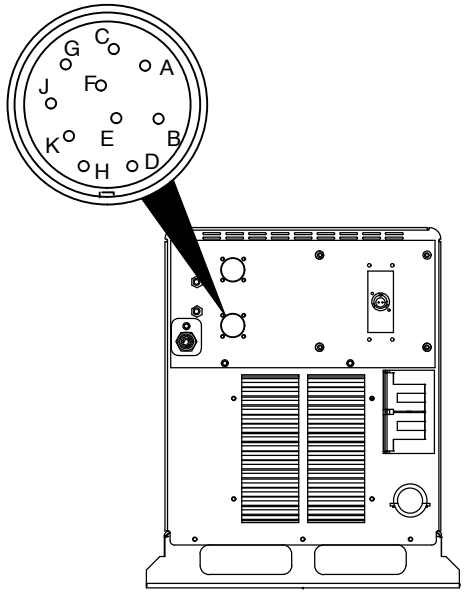
3-11. Devicenet Receptacle Functions



Ref. 804 574-A

Socket	Socket Information
A	Chassis ground.
B	+24 volts DC; available current is 1 ampere.
C	+24 volts DC common.
D	CAN H.
E	CAN L.

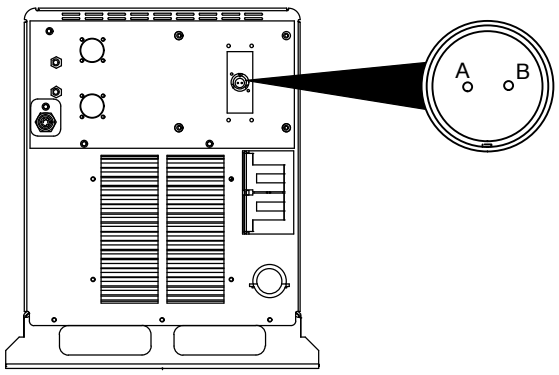
3-12. Motor Control Receptacle Functions



Ref. 804 574--A

Socket	Socket Information
A	Not used.
B	Motor negative (–).
C	Tach A, 0 volts = low and 3.5 volts = high.
D	Motor positive (+).
E	Tach common.
F	Gas valve, +40 volts DC when valve is on with respect to socket K.
G	Electrode sense.
H	Tach +5 volts DC with respect to socket E.
J	Tach B, 0 volts = low and 3.5 volts = high.
K	Gas valve.

3-13. E-Stop Receptacle Functions



Ref. 804 574-A

Socket	Socket Information
A	A short to socket B allows unit to weld.
B	A short to socket A allows unit to weld.

3-14. Electrical Service Guide

Elec Serv 2011−08

Failure to follow these electrical service guide recommendations could create an electric shock or fire hazard. These recommendations are for a dedicated circuit sized for the rated output and duty cycle of the welding power source.
In dedicated circuit installations, the National Electrical Code (NEC) allows the receptacle or conductor rating to be less than the rating of the circuit protection device. All components of the circuit must be physically compatible. See NEC articles 210.21, 630.11, and 630.12.

NOTICE *− INCORRECT INPUT POWER can damage this welding power source. This welding power source requires a CONTINUOUS supply of input power at rated frequency (±10%) and voltage (±10%). Phase to ground voltage shall not exceed +10% of rated input voltage. Do not use a generator with automatic idle device (that idles engine when no load is sensed) to supply input power to this welding power source.*

☞ *Actual input voltage should not exceed ± 10% of indicated required input voltage. If actual input voltage is outside of this range, output may not be available.*

	50/60 Hz Single Phase					
Input Voltage (V)	208	230	380	400	460	575
Input Amperes (A) At Rated Output	25.3	23.0	13.5	12.8	10.9	8.6
Max Recommended Standard Fuse Rating In Amperes[1]						
Time-Delay Fuses [2]	30	25	15	15	10	10
Normal Operating Fuses [3]	40	35	20	20	15	15
Min Input Conductor Size In AWG [4]	10	10	14	14	14	14
Max Recommended Input Conductor Length In Feet (Meters)	108 (33)	132 (40)	141 (43)	156 (48)	207 (63)	323 (99)
Min Grounding Conductor Size In AWG [4]	10	10	14	14	14	14

Reference: 2011 National Electrical Code (NEC) (including article 630)

1 If a circuit breaker is used in place of a fuse, choose a circuit breaker with time-current curves comparable to the recommended fuse.

2 “Time-Delay” fuses are UL class “RK5” . See UL 248.

3 “Normal Operating” (general purpose - no intentional delay) fuses are UL class “K5” (up to and including 60 amps), and UL class “H” (65 amps and above).

4 Conductor data in this section specifies conductor size (excluding flexible cord or cable) between the panelboard and the equipment per NEC Table 310.15(B)(16). If a flexible cord or cable is used, minimum conductor size may increase. See NEC Table 400.5(A) for flexible cord and cable requirements.

	50/60 Hz Three Phase					
Input Voltage (V)	208	230	380	400	460	575
Input Amperes (A) At Rated Output	19.9	17.8	10.9	10.3	9.0	7.3
Max Recommended Standard Fuse Rating In Amperes[1]						
Time-Delay Fuses [2]	20	20	10	10	10	8
Normal Operating Fuses [3]	30	25	15	15	15	10
Min Input Conductor Size In AWG [4]	12	12	14	14	14	14
Max Recommended Input Conductor Length In Feet (Meters)	94 (29)	116 (35)	204 (62)	226 (69)	299 (91)	467 (142)
Min Grounding Conductor Size In AWG [4]	12	12	14	14	14	14
Elec Serv 2011−08						

Reference: 2011 National Electrical Code (NEC) (including article 630)

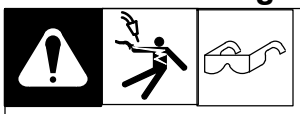
1 If a circuit breaker is used in place of a fuse, choose a circuit breaker with time-current curves comparable to the recommended fuse.

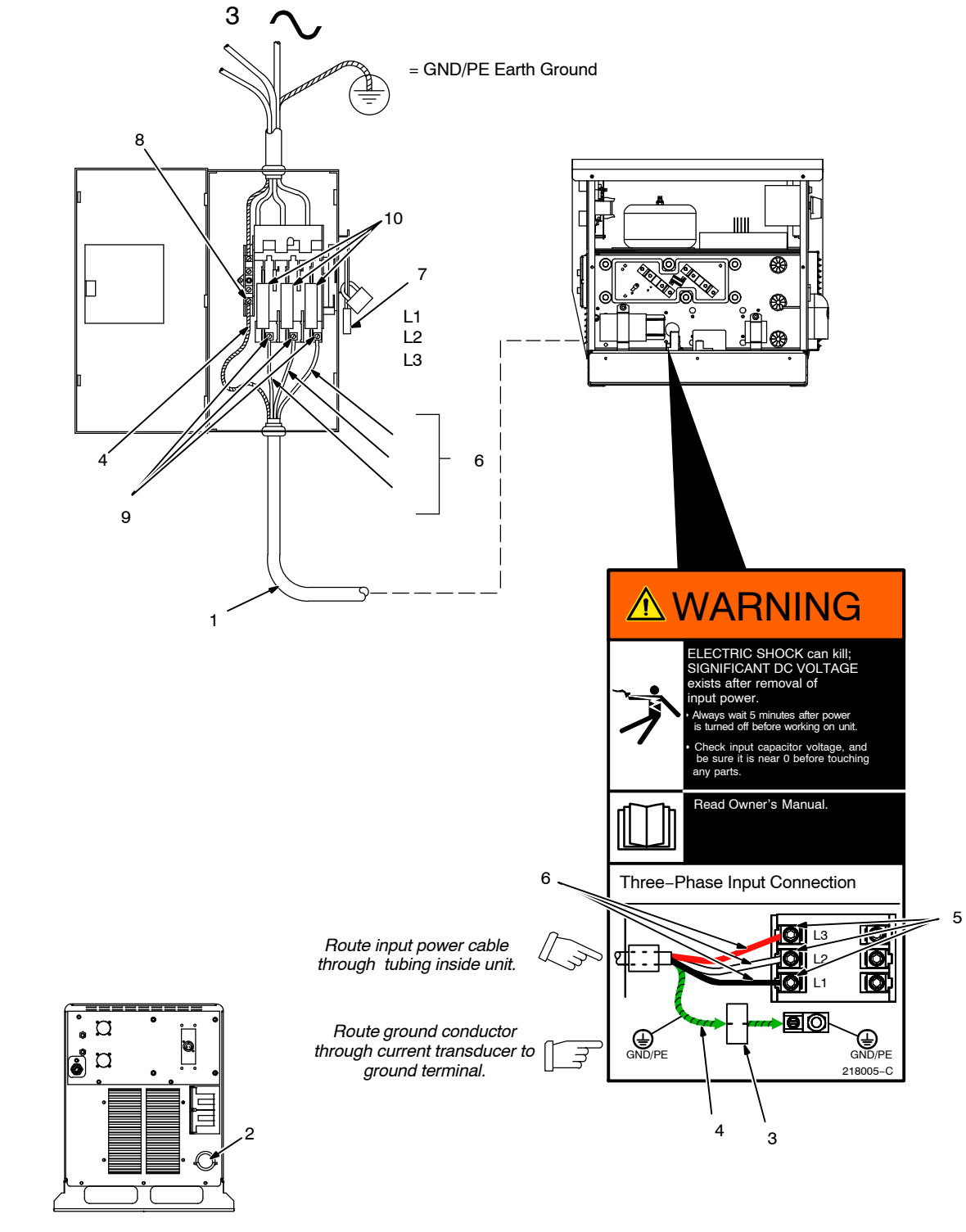
2 “Time-Delay” fuses are UL class “RK5” . See UL 248.

3 “Normal Operating” (general purpose - no intentional delay) fuses are UL class “K5” (up to and including 60 amps), and UL class “H” (65 amps and above).

4 Conductor data in this section specifies conductor size (excluding flexible cord or cable) between the panelboard and the equipment per NEC Table 310.15(B)(16). If a flexible cord or cable is used, minimum conductor size may increase. See NEC Table 400.5(A) for flexible cord and cable requirements.

3-15. Connecting 3-Phase Input Power

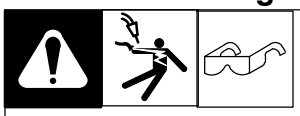




Tools Needed:

Input5 2012–05 – Ref. 803 766-C / 804 574-A / 218 005-C

3-15. Connecting 3-Phase Input Power (Continued)



Turn Off welding power source, and check voltage on input capacitors according to Section 7-3 before proceeding.

Installation must meet all National and Local Codes – have only qualified persons make this installation.

Disconnect and lockout/tagout input power before connecting input conductors from unit. Follow established procedures regarding the installation and removal of lockout/tagout devices.

Make input power connections to the welding power source first.

Always connect green or green/yellow conductor to supply grounding terminal first, and never to a line terminal.

☞ *The Auto-Line circuitry in this unit automatically links the power source to the primary voltage being applied. Check input voltage available at site. This unit can be connected to any input power between 208 and 575 VAC without relinking the power source.*

See rating label on unit and check input voltage available at site.

1 Input Power Conductors (Customer Supplied Cord)

Select size and length of conductors using Section 3-14. Conductors must comply with national, state, and local electrical codes. If applicable, use lugs of proper amperage capacity and correct hole size.

Welding Power Source Input Power Connections

2 Strain Relief

Install strain relief of proper size for unit and input conductors. Route conductors (cord) through strain relief and tighten screws.

3 Welding Power Source Grounding Terminal

4 Green Or Green/Yellow Grounding Conductor

Route green or green/yellow grounding conductor through current transducer and connect to welding power source grounding terminal first.

5 Welding Power Source Line Terminals

6 Input Conductors L1 (U), L2 (V) And L3 (W)

Connect input conductors L1 (U), L2 (V) and L3 (W) to welding power source line terminals.

Reinstall side panel onto welding power source.

Disconnect Device Input Power Connections

7 Disconnect Device (switch shown in the OFF position)

8 Disconnect Device (Supply) Grounding Terminal

9 Disconnect Device Line Terminals

Connect green or green/yellow grounding conductor to disconnect device grounding terminal first.

Connect input conductors L1 (U), L2 (V), and L3 (W) to disconnect device line terminals.

10 Overcurrent Protection

Select type and size of overcurrent protection using Section 3-14 (fused disconnect switch shown).

Close and secure door on line disconnect device. Follow established lockout/tagout procedures to put unit in service.

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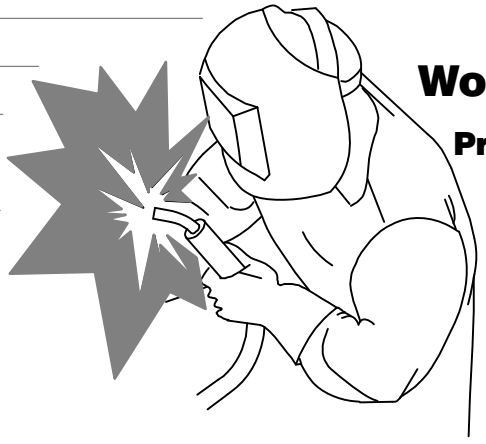
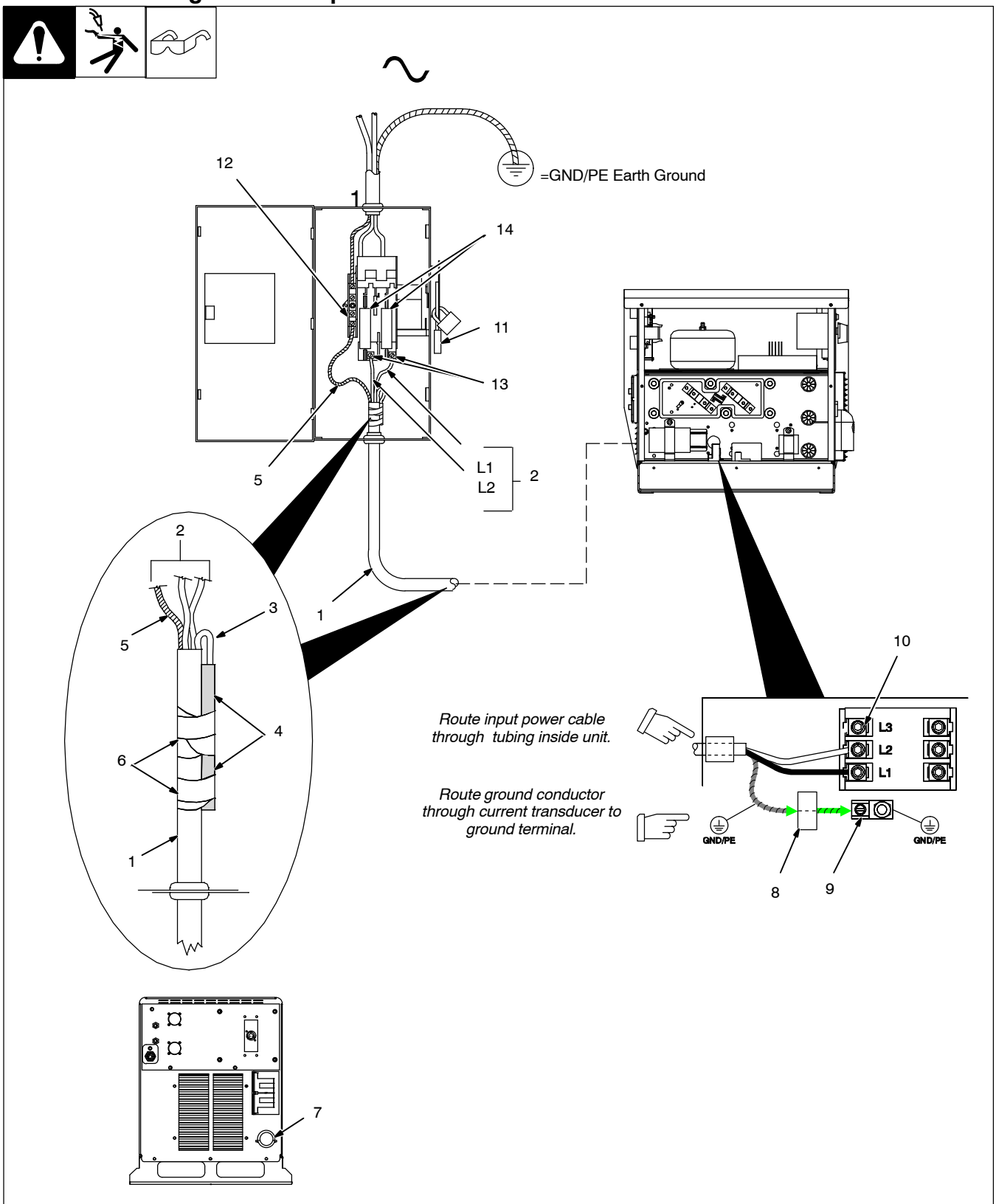
Notes



Work like a Pro!

Pros weld and cut safely. Read the safety rules at the beginning of this manual.

3-16. Connecting 1-Phase Input Power

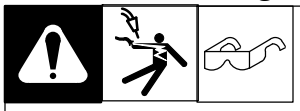


Tools Needed:

5/16 in.

Input7 2012–05 – Ref. 803 766-C / 803 676-A / Ref. 218 005-A

3-16. Connecting 1-Phase Input Power (Continued)



Turn Off welding power source, and check voltage on input capacitors according to Section 7-3 before proceeding.

Installation must meet all National and Local Codes – have only qualified persons make this installation.

Disconnect and lockout/tagout input power before connecting input conductors from unit. Follow established procedures regarding the installation and removal of lockout/tagout devices.

Make input power connections to the welding power source first.

Always connect green or green/yellow conductor to supply grounding terminal first, and never to a line terminal.

☞ *The Auto-Line circuitry in this unit automatically links the power source to the primary voltage being applied. Check input voltage available at site. This unit can be connected to any input power between 208 and 575 VAC without relinking the power source.*

See rating label on unit and check input voltage available at site.

1 Input Power Conductors (Customer Supplied Cord)

Select size and length of conductors using Section 3-14. Conductors must comply with national, state, and local electrical codes. If applicable, use lugs of proper amperage capacity and correct hole size.

Three Conductor Power Cord Preparation

2 Black And White Input Conductors (L1 And L2)

3 Red Input Conductor

4 Insulation Sleeving

5 Green Or Green/Yellow Grounding Conductor

6 Electrical Tape

Insulate and isolate red conductor as shown.

Welding Power Source Input Power Connections

7 Strain Relief

Install strain relief of proper size for unit and input conductors. Route conductors (cord) through strain relief and tighten screws.

Connect input conductors as shown in illustration.

8 Current Transducer

9 Welding Power Source Grounding Terminal

10 Welding Power Source Line Terminals

Route green or green/yellow grounding conductor through current transducer and connect to welding power source grounding terminal first. Then connect input conductors L1 and L2 to welding power source line terminals.

Reinstall side panel onto welding power source.

Disconnect Device Input Power Connections

11 Disconnect Device (switch shown in OFF postion)

12 Disconnect Device (Supply) Grounding Terminal

Connect green or green/yellow grounding conductor to disconnect device grounding terminal first.

13 Disconnect Device Line Terminals

Connect input conductors L1 and L2 to disconnect device line terminals.

14 Over-current Protection

Select type and size of over-current protection using Section 3-14 (fused disconnect switch shown).

Close and secure door on line disconnect device. Follow established lockout/tagout procedures to put unit in service.

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3-17. Remote Program Select

☞ *Remote Program Select is factory set to "On". WaveWriter software is required to turn this function "Off".*

When Remote Program Select is On, a robot pendant may be used to select programs. When Off, program selection must be done from the robot pendant.

3-18. Remote Program Setting

When Remote Program Select is "On", program selection will be determined by remote input through Devicenet once a weld is initiated. Prior to welding, program selection can be done in a normal manner from the welding power source front control panel.

3-19. Touch Sensor Operation

The touch sensor feature allows the robot to locate a weldment using the wire feed system and welding power source. The weld output terminals provide a path for touch sensor voltage when this feature is turned on at the peripheral receptacle. Turning on touch sensor causes a DC voltage to be present on the welding wire. When welding wire touches the weldment, the voltage sensing circuit closes, and a digital output signal is sent to the robot control indicating weldment detection. Touch sensor DC voltage on the welding wire is 80 volts DC. As soon as touch sensor turns on, WIRE LIVE appears on the front panel display.

SECTION 4 – OPERATION

4-1. Operational Terms

The following is a list of terms and their definitions as they apply to this interface unit:

General Terms:

AccuCurve	CV Pulse process using a pulse waveform with modified curves at particular locations within the waveform. Has a distinguished change in arc characteristics. Front panel display is ACCU – CURV.
Accu-pulse	Pulse process utilizing constant current ramps with constant voltage control of peaks and backgrounds. Adaptive response is controlled by peak and minimum current levels. Benefits are shorter arc lengths, better puddle control, more tolerant of tip-to-work variation, less audible noise, no arc wandering, allows weld to fill in at toes increasing travel speed and deposition, and more tolerant to poor fit up and gaps.
Accuspeed (optional)	CV Pulse process designed for high travel speeds. Typically used in Robotic applications. Arc is designed to be tight and fast. Front panel display is ACCU – SPED.
Adjust	Control knob used to change or set parameters and functions.
Amps	Indicates average amperage while welding and 3 seconds hold value at end of weld.
Arc Adjust	Term used to represent arc length adjustments in pulse programs. Increasing Arc Adjust increases the actual arc length. Likewise, decreasing arc adjust shortens arc length. Arc Adjust is replaced by volts in MIG programs.
Arc Control	Pressing this button will allow setting of inductance in MIG mode and sharp arc in pulse, Accu-pulse, and RMD (optional).
Arc Length	Distance from end of wire electrode to workpiece.
Auto Thread	Method of jogging wire without holding jog or trigger switch. Pressing Jog and Retract simultaneously will automatically feed wire. Default setting is 72 inches at a feed rate of 700 ipm. Pressing jog, purge, or trigger switch will terminate the auto-threading feature. These values can be changed using a PDA with File Management/WaveWriter software.
Crater	Allows setting of voltage/arc adjust, wire feed rate, and time value for arc ends (only available on Auto Axcess models in the Arc On and Analog input or the Arc On and No Analog input modes, and can only be set with the optional PDA with File Management software).
Gas Type	Selection of shielding gas being used in application.
Inductance	In short circuit GMAW welding, an increase in inductance will decrease the number of short circuit transfers per second (provided no other changes are made) and increase the arc-on time. The increased arc-on time makes the welding puddle more fluid.
MIG	CV weld process with individual settings of voltage and wire speed.
Postflow	Setting a time value for gas flow after arc end (only available on Auto Axcess models in the Arc On and Analog input or the Arc On and No Analog input modes, and can only be set with the optional PDA with File Management software).
Preflow	Setting a time value for gas flow prior to arc start (only available on Auto Axcess models in the Arc On and Analog input or the Arc On and No Analog input modes, and can only be set with the optional PDA with File Management software).
Process	A selection made for MIG, Pulse, Accu-pulse, and RMD (optional).
Process Set Up	Selection procedure for entering program.
Program	Eight active slots for selection of various processes, wire types, and parameters.
Program Load	Enters selected program information (process, wire type, gas, etc.) into program slot (1-8).
Pulse	Conventional pulse program using peak, background, pulse width, frequency, and peak voltage as factory taught data. Adaptive method is controlled by frequency adjustment.
Retract	Sequence function that allows the wire to move back towards the contact tip when a welding operation is completed. Setting is both speed (IPM) and time (sec), (only available on Auto Axcess models in the Arc On and Analog input or the Arc On and No Analog input modes, and can only be set with the optional PDA with File Management software).
RMD (optional)	RMD refers to Regulated Metal Deposition. A precisely controlled short-circuit transfer. Benefits of RMD are well suited to thin materials, improves gap filling and spatter reduction. Provides less heat input into workpiece, minimizes distortion and allows use of larger diameter wire on thin gauge materials.
Sequence	Selecting Sequence will allow setting of preflow, start, crater, postflow, and retract times and parameters (only available on Auto Axcess models in the Arc On and Analog input or the Arc On and No Analog input modes).
Sharp Arc	In pulse and Accu-pulse mode this adjustment changes the arc cone by adjusting the preprogrammed factory pulse data. In RMD (optional) this control will affect the arc in much the same way as inductance.
Start	Provides voltage/arc adjust, wire feed rate, and time value for modified arc starts (only available on Auto Axcess models in the Arc On and Analog input or the Arc On and No Analog input modes, and can only be set with the optional PDA with File Management software).
Synergic	Synergic refers to the unit's ability to use preprogrammed pulse parameters to determine the actual pulse settings of Peak Amperage, Background Amperage, Pulse Frequency and Pulse Width at any specific wire feed speed setting.

4-1 . Operational Terms (Continued)

Time	Indicates time values being set for timed functions (e.g. Preflow, Postflow which are only available in the Arc On and Analog input or the Arc On and No Analog input modes).
Volts	Preset voltage in MIG mode at idle, actual voltage while welding, and 3 seconds hold value at end of weld.
Weld	Sequence function that allows for a timed weld operation [(0 to 999 seconds) only available on Auto Axcess models in the Arc On and Analog input or the Arc On and No Analog input modes, and can only be set with the optional PDA with File Management software].
WFS	Term used to represent wire feed speed. In MIG mode, wire feed setting is independent of voltage setting. In pulse, Accu-pulse, and RMD (optional) adjusting wire feed speed also increases power level on wire electrode (one knob control).
Wire Type	Selection of wire type by alloys and classification.

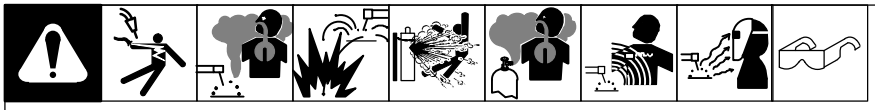
Table 4-1. Welding Wire And Gas Abbreviations*

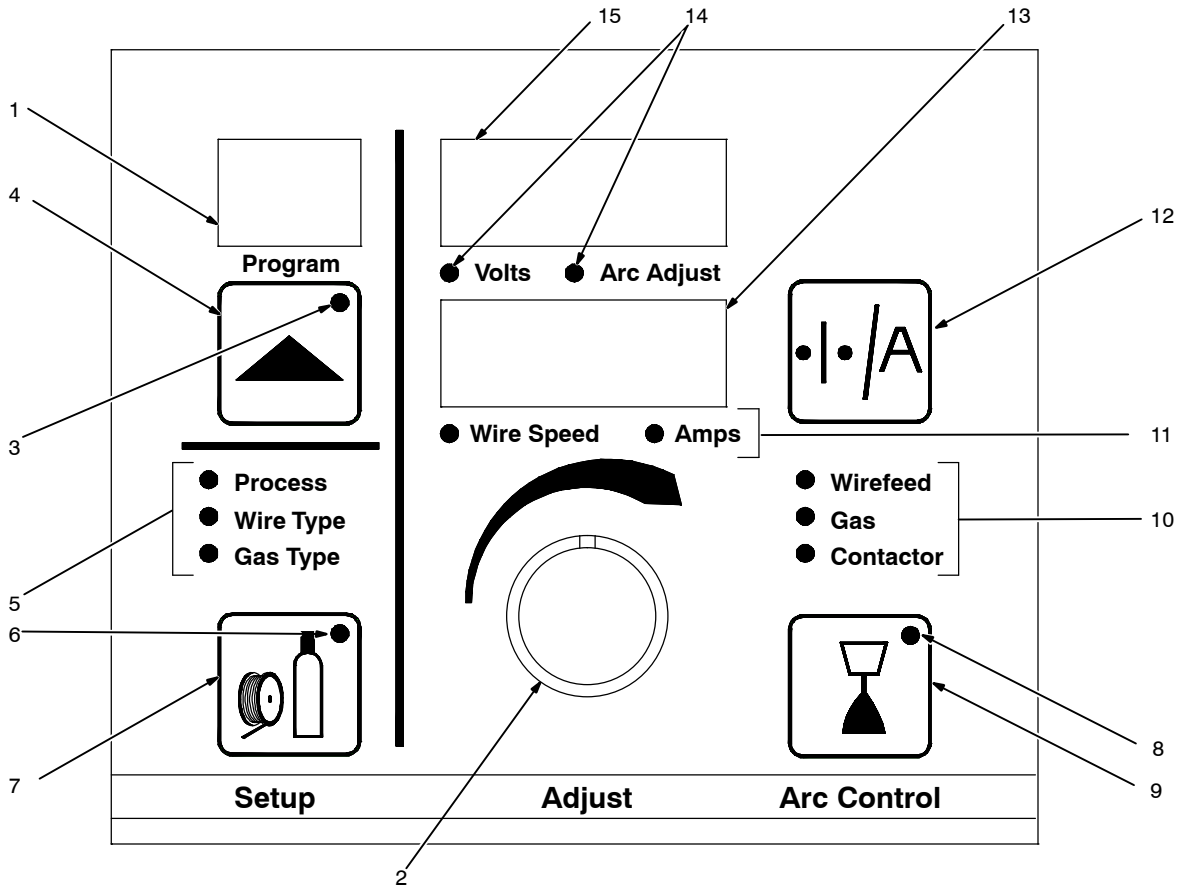
Wire Description	Wire Abbreviation	Alloy Type	Gas Type	Gas Abbreviation
Steel	STL	E70, E100, E120	100% CO_2, 90% Argon/10% CO_2, 85% Argon/15% CO_2, 75% Argon/25% CO_2, 95% Argon/5% CO_2, 95% Argon /5% O_2, 98% Argon/2% O_2	CO2 C10 C15 C25 C5 OX5 OX2
Stainless Steel	SS	308, 309, 312, 316	98% Argon, 2% O_2 (81Ar/18HE/1CO_2 Accu-pulse) 90HE/7-1/2Ar/2-1/2CO_2 MIG/RMD/Accu-pulse)	OX2 Tri Gas Tri Gas
Cored Tubular Wire	MCOR	71, 76, 86R, 409, 439	90% Argon/10% CO_2	C10
			98% Argon/2% O_2	OX2
Aluminum	ALUM	4XXX, 5XXX	100% Argon	ARGN

* Not all wire types may be available with your unit.

Notes

4-2. Front Panel Controls (See Section 4-3)





☞ *When an LED is lit, it means the related function is active.*

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1 Program Display

Displays the number of the active program.

2 Adjust Knob

Turn the Adjust knob to change program number, Setup, Arc Control, and weld parameters.

3 Program Push Button LED

The LED lights when the Program Push Button is active.

4 Program Push Button

Press push button (LED lights) and turn Adjust knob to select active program.

The letter C is displayed with the program number if the program has been changed from the factory settings using the optional PDA with File Management/WaveWriter software (see File Management/WaveWriter Owner's Manual).

☞ *The program cannot be changed through the front panel while welding.*

Press and hold button to see program name. Custom programs are named using optional PDA with File Management/WaveWriter software. Program name is shown in upper and lower displays (items 13 and 15).

5 Setup Mode Indicators

The lit LED indicates which setup mode is active. Setup mode parameters are shown in Display Windows (see Items 13 and 15).

Process LED

When this LED is lit, turn the Adjust knob to select the desired weld process. Choices include pulse welding (displayed as PULS), Accu-pulse (ACCU), MIG welding (MIG), and RMD [Regulated Metal Deposition (optional)].

Wire Type LED

When this LED is lit, turn the Adjust knob to select the desired wire type, wire alloy, and size. Wire type and size choices vary according to the selected weld process. Choices may include steel (displayed as STL), stainless steel (SS), metal core (MCOR), aluminum (ALUM). See Table 4-1 for all wire abbreviations.

Gas Type LED

When this LED is lit, turn the Adjust knob to select the desired weld gas. Gas type choices vary according to the selected weld process.

See Table 4-1 for all gas abbreviations.

6 Setup Push Button LED

The LED lights to indicate one of the setup modes is active.

7 Setup Push Button

Press button to select Process, Wire Type, Wire Diameter, or Gas Type parameters.

☞ *In order for selections to be retained in memory, the Setup push button must be pressed six times before any other push button is pressed: once to select Process, again to select Wire Type, again to select Wire Alloy, again to select Wire Size, again to select Gas Type, and a sixth time to store selections in memory. The displays will temporarily show "PROG LOAD" to indicate the data is being stored in memory.*

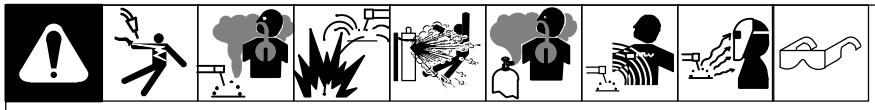
8 Arc Control LED

The LED lights to indicate the Arc Control button is active. Light goes out when button is inactive.

9 Arc Control Push Button

This push button allows fine tuning inductance for MIG programs, and Arc Control for programs other than MIG. When the push button is pressed, the upper display (item 15) shows INDU for inductance, or ARC for Arc Control to indicate which parameter is selected for change. The range of possible values is 0-99 for inductance, and 0-50 for arc control. Turn the Adjust knob to change the parameter value. Press button to deactivate arc control mode (LED goes out).

4-3. Front Panel Controls - Continued (See Section 4-2)



10 Wire Feed/Gas/Contactor LEDs

The Wirefeed LED lights when the wire feeder is energized. For example, when the front panel Jog or Retract button is pressed, the Wirefeed LED lights.

The Gas LED lights when the gas valve is energized.

The Contactor LED lights when the output contactor is energized, making the weld output terminals live.

11 Wire Speed And Amps LEDs

The lit LED indicates whether wire speed or amps are being displayed.

12 Wire Feed Speed/Amps Display Push Button

13 Lower Display

Press Wire Feed Speed/Amps Display button to show weld amperage or wire feed speed in lower display (the applicable LED under the lower display lights to indicate which is shown). When welding, actual value is shown.

If amperage was selected for display, the unit will show actual welding amperage prior to and while welding unless the the unit is in Display Command Values mode. Only wire speed command will be displayed while welding if the unit is set in Display Command Values mode, even if the Wire Feed Speed/Amps Display button is pressed.

☞ *Displays show actual or command values as determined by configuration menu when using a PDA with File Management/ WaveWriter software. Command values are displayed prior to welding and actual values are displayed while welding unless a PDA with File Management/WaveWriter software was used to set the unit in the "Display Command Values" mode. In the Display Command Values mode, command values are displayed while welding.*

☞ *If a PDA with File Management/WaveWriter software is used to change wire feed units (IPM, MPM) or display welding information (command or actual),save the changes and then turn the power to the unit off and then on again for the changes to be carried out by the unit.*

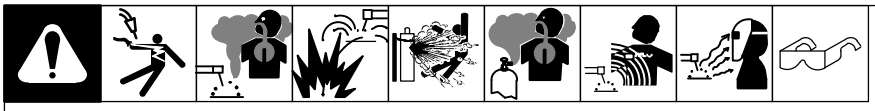
14 Volts And Arc Adjust LEDs

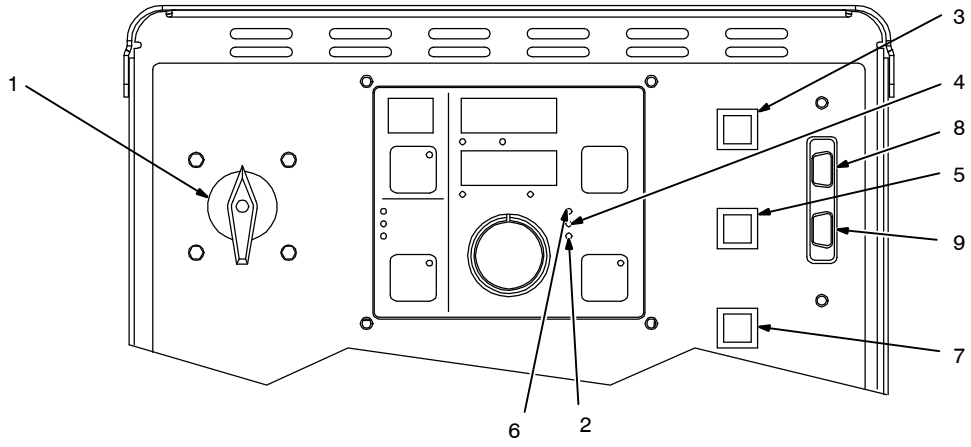
The lit LED indicates whether voltage or arc length is being displayed.

15 Upper Display

The upper display shows different information depending on the active function of the unit and the weld process being used. When the display shows voltage (for a MIG process), the Volts LED lights. When it shows arc adjust [for a pulsed and RMD (optional) weld process], the Arc Adjust LED lights. However, during any weld process (MIG and pulse), the unit will display actual arc voltage unless a PDA with File Management/WaveWriter software has set the unit in the "Display Command Values" mode.

4-4. Front Panel Switches





Ref. 803 677-A

1 Power Switch

Turns unit On or Off.

The power-up sequence may last up to 30 seconds before the unit is ready to weld. During power-up, the front panel will display messages indicating the status of the unit. The first message is:

NET
WAIT

NET WAIT is an abbreviation for "network updating" and means the internal control network is powering up. The next message is

DTEC
ROBT (Robot Type)

The final message is:

AUTO
300

AUTO 300 indicates the software being loaded.

2 Contactor LED

Contactor LED illuminates when weld output is energized.

3 Purge Push Button

Press button to purge gas line.

4 Gas LED

Gas LED illuminates when Purge push button is pressed.

5 Jog Push Button

Press button to jog wire.

6 Wirefeed LED

Wirefeed LED illuminates when wire feeds or retracts.

7 Retract Push Button

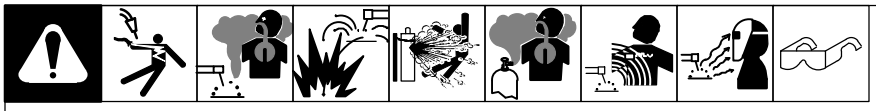
Press button to retract wire. Wirefeed LED illuminates when Retract push button is pressed.

Auto-Threading feature is activated by pressing the Jog and Retract buttons simultaneously. Pressing the Jog, Purge, or trigger switch will turn off the Auto-Threading feature.

8 PDA Port

9 PC Port

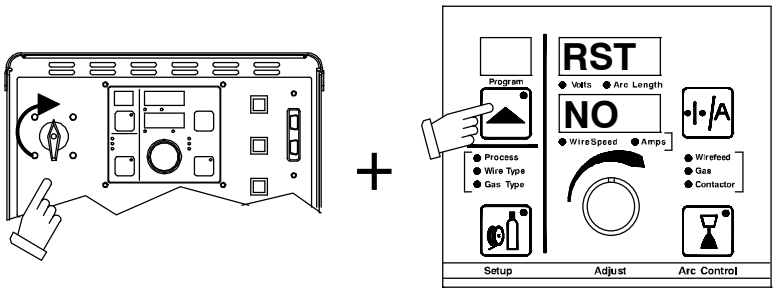
4-5. Reset Mode



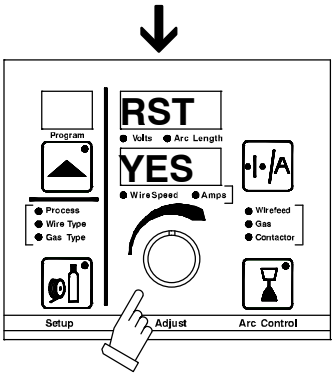
☞ *Reset mode is not active when Program Lock is enabled.*

The reset mode allows the operator to reload factory program settings for all eight active programs in the unit.

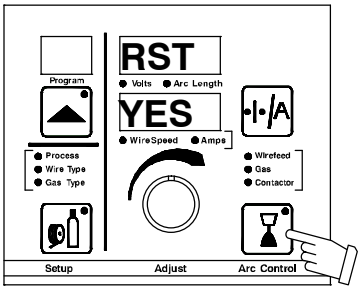
☞ *System configuration data will be lost during the Reset operation.*



Enter reset mode by turning power On and pressing the Program Push Button until the RST NO message is displayed. RST NO message will not display until after the power-up sequence is completed (approximately 20 seconds).



Rotate Adjust knob to change NO to YES.

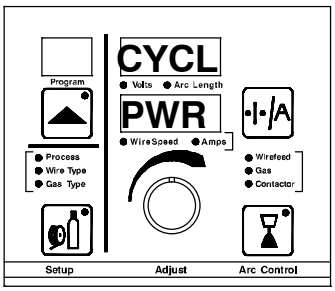


Press the Arc Control button to confirm the reset.

The reset message is displayed for 2 seconds while factory program settings are being reloaded.

During the reset mode the following factory default programs are loaded into the unit:

Program 1	Pulse .035 Mild Steel 90% Argon, 10% CO_2
Program 2	MIG .035 Mild Steel 75% Argon, 25% CO_2
Program 3	Accu-pulse .035 Mild Steel 90% Argon, 10% O2
Program 4	Pulse .045 Mild Steel 90% Argon, 10% CO_2
Program 5	MIG .045 Mild Steel 75% Argon, 25% CO_2
Program 6	Accu-pulse .045 Mild Steel 90% Argon, 10% O2
Program 7	Pulse .052 Mild Steel 90% Argon, 10% CO_2
Program 8	MIG .052 Mild Steel 75% Argon, 25% CO_2



Cycl Pwr message appears on the display when programs complete loading.

Turn power off, wait 10 seconds, and turn power back on again to complete the reset operation.

☞ *After Reset is complete, be sure to load appropriate programs that contain the correct wire size, process, and shielding gas for the welding operation*

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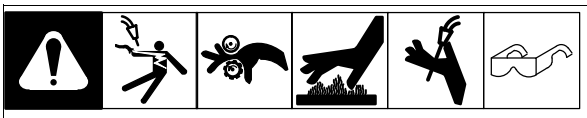
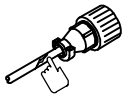
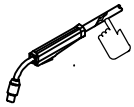
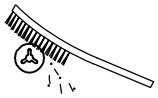
SECTION 5 – MAINTENANCE

5-1. Routine Maintenance



Disconnect power before maintaining.

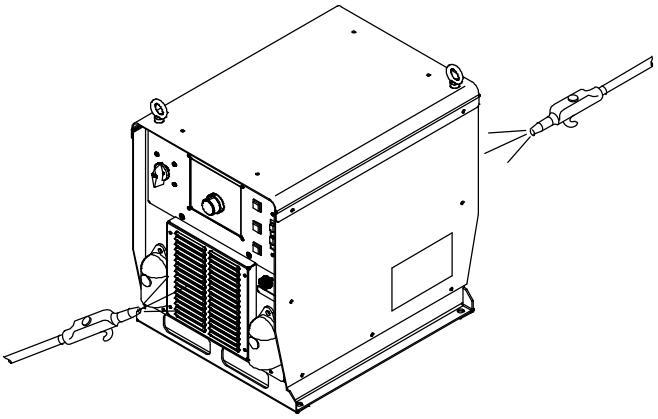
☞ *Maintain more often during severe conditions.*

	✓ = Check ◇ = Change ◯ = Clean ☆ = Replace * To be done by Factory Authorized Service Agent				Reference
Every **3** Months	 ☆ Unreadable Labels	 ◯ Weld Terminals	 ☆ Damaged Gas Hose	 ✓☆ Weld Cables	
	 ✓☆ Cords	 ✓☆ Gun Cables			
Every **6** Months	 ◯ Drive Rolls	 ◯ Inside Unit			

5-2. Blowing Out Inside Of Unit

Do not remove case when blowing out inside of unit.

To blow out unit, direct airflow through front and back louvers as shown.



Ref. 803 675-A

SECTION 6 – SAFETY PRECAUTIONS FOR SERVICING

Protect yourself and others from injury — read, follow, and save these important safety precautions and operating instructions.

6-1. Symbol Usage

OM-228 874 - 2012–06, safety_stm 2011–10

DANGER! – Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury. The possible hazards are shown in the adjoining symbols or explained in the text.

Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury. The possible hazards are shown in the adjoining symbols or explained in the text.

NOTICE *– Indicates statements not related to personal injury.*

☞ *Indicates special instructions.*

This group of symbols means Warning! Watch Out! ELECTRIC SHOCK, MOVING PARTS, and HOT PARTS hazards. Consult symbols and related instructions below for necessary actions to avoid the hazards.

6-2. Servicing Hazards

The symbols shown below are used throughout this manual to call attention to and identify possible hazards. When you see the symbol, watch out, and follow the related instructions to avoid the hazard.

Only qualified persons should test, maintain, and repair this unit.

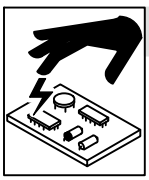
During servicing, keep everybody, especially children, away.

ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

- Do not touch live electrical parts.
- Turn Off welding power source and wire feeder and disconnect and lockout input power using line disconnect switch, circuit breakers, or by removing plug from receptacle, or stop engine before servicing unless the procedure specifically requires an energized unit.
- Insulate yourself from ground by standing or working on dry insulating mats big enough to prevent contact with the ground.
- Do not leave live unit unattended.
- If this procedure requires an energized unit, have only personnel familiar with and following standard safety practices do the job.
- When testing a live unit, use the one-hand method. Do not put both hands inside unit. Keep one hand free.
- Disconnect input power conductors from deenergized supply line BEFORE moving a welding power source.

SIGNIFICANT DC VOLTAGE exists in inverter welding power sources AFTER removal of input power.

- Turn Off inverter, disconnect input power, and discharge input capacitors according to instructions in Troubleshooting Section before touching any parts.

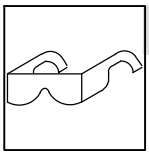


STATIC (ESD) can damage PC boards.

- Put on grounded wrist strap BEFORE handling boards or parts.
- Use proper static-proof bags and boxes to store, move, or ship PC boards.

FIRE OR EXPLOSION hazard.

- Do not place unit on, over, or near combustible surfaces.
- Do not service unit near flammables.

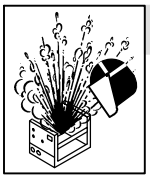


FLYING METAL or DIRT can injure eyes.

- Wear safety glasses with side shields or face shield during servicing.
- Be careful not to short metal tools, parts, or wires together during testing and servicing.

HOT PARTS can burn.

- Do not touch hot parts bare handed.
- Allow cooling period before working on equipment.
- To handle hot parts, use proper tools and/or wear heavy, insulated welding gloves and clothing to prevent burns.



EXPLODING PARTS can injure.

- Failed parts can explode or cause other parts to explode when power is applied to inverters.
- Always wear a face shield and long sleeves when servicing inverters.

SHOCK HAZARD from testing.

- Turn Off welding power source and wire feeder or stop engine before making or changing meter lead connections.
- Use at least one meter lead that has a self-retaining spring clip such as an alligator clip.
- Read instructions for test equipment.

FALLING EQUIPMENT can injure.

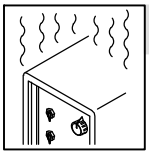
- Use lifting eye to lift unit only, NOT running gear, gas cylinders, or any other accessories.
- Use equipment of adequate capacity to lift and support unit.
- If using lift forks to move unit, be sure forks are long enough to extend beyond opposite side of unit.
- Follow the guidelines in the Applications Manual for the Revised NIOSH Lifting Equation (Publication No. 94–110) when manually lifting heavy parts or equipment.

MOVING PARTS can injure.

- Keep away from moving parts such as fans.
- Keep away from pinch points such as drive rolls.
- Have only qualified persons remove doors, panels, covers, or guards for maintenance and troubleshooting as necessary.
- Keep hands, hair, loose clothing, and tools away from moving parts.
- Reinstall doors, panels, covers, or guards when maintenance is finished and before reconnecting input power.

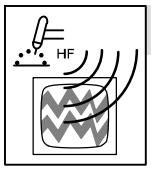
ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC FIELDS (EMF) can affect Implanted Medical Devices.

- Wearers of Pacemakers and other Implanted Medical Devices should keep away from servicing areas until consulting their doctor and the device manufacturer.



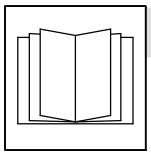
OVERUSE can cause OVERHEATING.

- Allow cooling period; follow rated duty cycle.
- Reduce current or reduce duty cycle before starting to weld again.
- Do not block or filter airflow to unit.



H.F. RADIATION can cause interference.

- High-frequency (H.F.) can interfere with radio navigation, safety services, computers, and communications equipment.
- Have only qualified persons familiar with electronic equipment install, test, and service H.F. producing units.
- The user is responsible for having a qualified electrician promptly correct any interference problem resulting from the installation.
- If notified by the FCC about interference, stop using the equipment at once.
- Have the installation regularly checked and maintained.
- Keep high-frequency source doors and panels tightly shut, keep spark gaps at correct setting, and use grounding and shielding to minimize the possibility of interference.



READ INSTRUCTIONS.

- Use Testing Booklet (Part No. 150 853) when servicing this unit.
- Consult the Owner's Manual for welding safety precautions.
- Use only genuine replacement parts from the manufacturer.
- Read and follow all labels and the Technical Manual carefully before installing, operating, or servicing unit. Read the safety information at the beginning of the manual and in each section.

6-3. California Proposition 65 Warnings

⚠ **Welding or cutting equipment produces fumes or gases which contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause birth defects and, in some cases, cancer. (California Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5 et seq.)**

⚠ **This product contains chemicals, including lead, known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. *Wash hands after use.***

6-4. EMF Information

Electric current flowing through any conductor causes localized electric and magnetic fields (EMF). Welding current creates an EMF field around the welding circuit and welding equipment. EMF fields may interfere with some medical implants, e.g. pacemakers. Protective measures for persons wearing medical implants have to be taken. For example, restrict access for passers–by or conduct individual risk assessment for welders. All welders should use the following procedures in order to minimize exposure to EMF fields from the welding circuit:

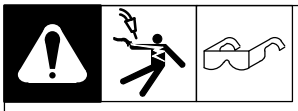
1. Keep cables close together by twisting or taping them, or using a cable cover.
2. Do not place your body between welding cables. Arrange cables to one side and away from the operator.
3. Do not coil or drape cables around your body.
4. Keep head and trunk as far away from the equipment in the welding circuit as possible.
5. Connect work clamp to workpiece as close to the weld as possible.
6. Do not work next to, sit or lean on the welding power source.
7. Do not weld whilst carrying the welding power source or wire feeder.

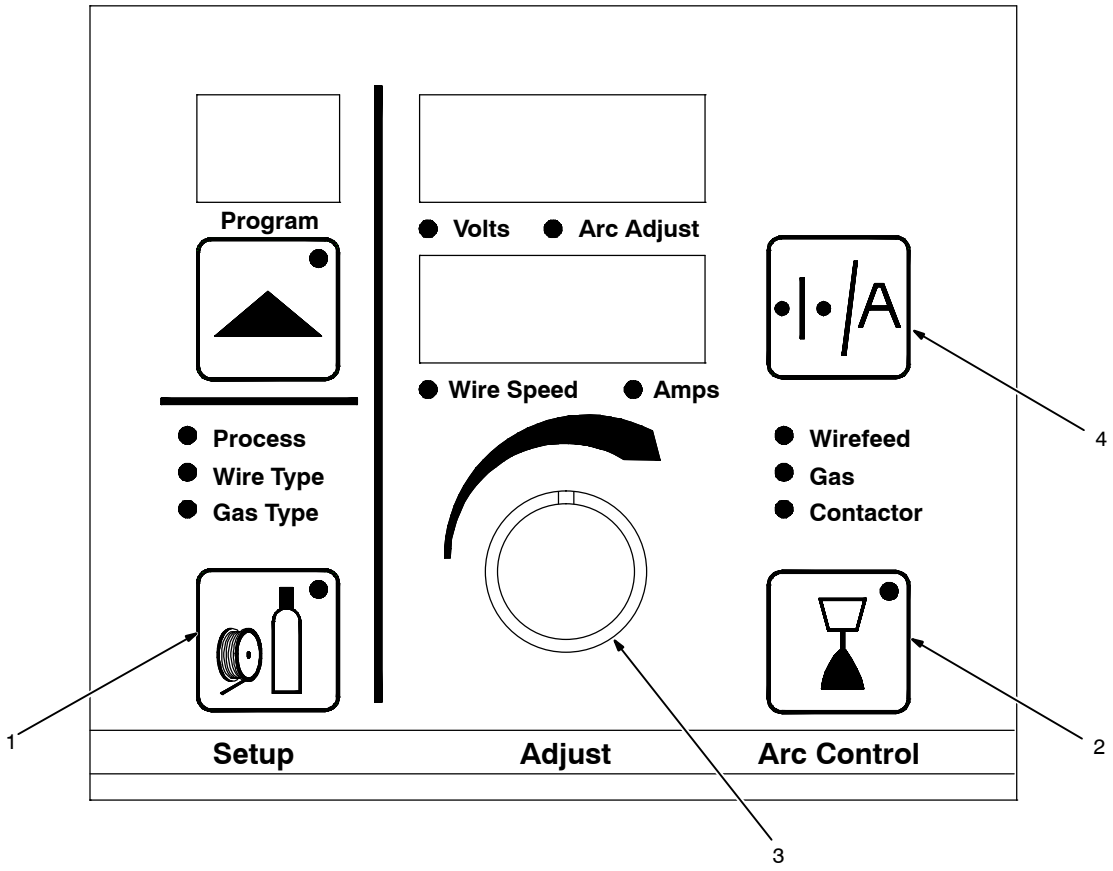
About Implanted Medical Devices:

Implanted Medical Device wearers should consult their doctor and the device manufacturer before performing or going near arc welding, spot welding, gouging, plasma arc cutting, or induction heating operations. If cleared by your doctor, then following the above procedures is recommended.

SECTION 7 – TROUBLESHOOTING

7-1. Set Value Mode





The Set Value mode is a troubleshooting tool that allows certain robot command values to be manually over-ridden.

1 Setup Push Button

2 Arc Control Push Button

3 Adjust Knob

4 Wire Feed Speed/Amps Display Push Button

Enter the Set Value mode by pressing the Setup and Arc Control push buttons at the same time. When in the Set Value mode the display windows briefly shows SET VALU and the blinking LEDs under the display windows indicate whether Volts, Arc Adjust, or Wire Speed can be changed turning the Adjust knob.

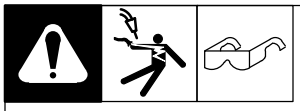
Depending on the defined weld process, either volts (MIG) or arc adjust [pulse, Accu-pulse, or RMD (optional)] can be changed in the top display. Wire speed can be changed in the bottom display. Press the Wire Feed Speed/Amps push button to toggle between selecting information in the top display or bottom display. The LED under the active display will blink to indicate the value that can be changed.

Rotate the Adjust knob to change values.

Exit the Set Value mode by pressing the Setup and Arc Control push buttons at the same time or turning power source off and then back on again.

Set Value mode overrides robot wire feed speed, voltage, and trim commands. To weld in this mode, the robot only needs to provide a contactor signal, and voltage and wire feed speed will be ignored.

7-2. Diagnostics



The following error messages are shown on the upper and lower displays to indicate specific errors. Explanations are in the text below:

ERR TACH	ERR MOTR	ERR WFS	ERR STRT	ERR STOP	ERR FLOW
Indicates a tachometer error.	Indicates a motor error.	Indicates a wire feed speed error.	Indicates an arc start error.	Indicates an arc stop error.	Indicates a gas flow error.

ERR COOL	ERR GND	ERR STUK	ERR TEMP	ERR LINE	ERR ARC
Indicates a coolant flow error.	Indicates a ground current error.	Indicates a wire stuck error.	Indicates a temperature error.	Indicates a line error.	Indicates an arc error.

ERR TACH

- **Tach error** for Tach A occurs 2 seconds after the loss of tachometer feedback. The motor speed is regulated through the monitoring of voltage and current. Press Jog/Purge button to clear error.
- **Tach error** for Tach B occurs 2 seconds after the loss of tachometer feedback. The motor speed is regulated through the monitoring of voltage and current. Press Jog/Purge button to clear error.

ERR MOTR

- **The motor error** indicates that the motor has been drawing too much current for too long. To remedy this, reduce the wire feed speed or the wire feeder torque load/duty cycle. Press Jog/Purge button to clear error.

ERR WFS

- **The wire feed speed error** indicates actual wire feed speed does not match wire feed speed command. Press Jog/Purge button to clear error.

ERR STRT

- **The start erro**r, when enabled, occurs if the trigger is held longer than three seconds without an arc start. The error may be cleared by releasing the trigger, and pressing the Jog/Purge button.

ERR STOP

- **The stop error** occurs as result of obstructions in the wire feed system or a faulty wire drive system. Check wire feed and wire drive systems. Press Jog/Purge button to clear error.

ERR FLOW

- **The flow error** indicates no gas flow to the gun. The error may be reset by reestablishing gas flow to the gun, and then pressing the Jog/Purge button.

ERR COOL

- **The cool error** indicates no coolant flow in water flow switch option. The error may be reset by reestablishing coolant flow to the gun, and then pressing the Jog/Purge button.

ERR GND

- **The ground current error** occurs if weld current is detected in the earth ground connection. May be caused by a conductor making contact with unit chassis. Check and repair feeder weld connections. Turn power off and back on to clear error.

ERR STUK

- **The stuck error** occurs if the welding wire sticks to the workpiece at the end of a weld. May be caused by poor weld conditions. The error may be cleared by cutting wire from workpiece, and pressing the Jog/Purge button.

ERR TEMP

- **The temperature error** indicates welding power source has overheated and shutdown. The error may be cleared by allowing unit to cool down, and pressing the Jog/Purge button. If problem persists, check fan motors and thermistors for proper operation. If unit is not overheated, check input line voltage. If input line voltage is okay, contact nearest factory authorized Service Agent.

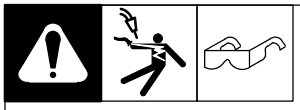
ERR LINE

- **The line error** indicates input power is outside of unit operating range. Check and correct input power. Press Jog/Purge button to clear error.

ERR ARC

- **The arc error** indicates an arc outage occurred possibly from a wire feeder error or power source error. Check wire feeder and power source. Press Jog/Purge button to clear error.

7-2. Diagnostics (Continued)



WELD WAIT	MOTR COM	PLS WAIT	LOW WFS	REL TRIG	ROBT MEM
Indicates a weld cycle wait error.	Indicates a motor communication error.	Indicates a UIM communication error.	Indicates a low WFS command error.	Indicates a contactor on error.	Indicates a CRC robot memory error.

E STOP	DEMO DONE	OVER AVG	TRIG STUK	UNIT COMM	OVER CRNT
Indicates an emergency stop error.	Indicates RMD/Accuspeed demo is expired.	Indicates an over average current error.	Indicates a trigger closed error.	Indicates a CRC PCM bus error.	Indicates an overcurrent error.

ERR UNKN
Indicates an unknown error.

WELD WAIT

- **The weld wait erro**r indicates unit was not ready for a weld sequence. Press Jog/Purge button to clear error.

MOTR COM

- **The motor communication erro**r indicates motor board lost data communications. Press Jog/Purge button to clear error. If condition persists, contact nearest factory authorized Service Agent.

PLS WAIT

- **The uim communication erro**r indicates user interface board lost data communications. Press Jog/Purge button to clear error. If condition persists, contact nearest factory authorized Service Agent.

LOW WFS

- **The low wire feed speed erro**r indicates actual wire feed speed is lower than wire feed speed command. Check for obstructions in the wire feed system or a faulty wire drive system. Press Jog/Purge button to clear error.

REL TRIG

- **The release trigger erro**r indicates the user held the gun trigger after an E stop was reset causing the contactor to remain on. Press Jog/Purge button to clear error.

ROBT MEM

- **The robot memory error** indicates robot lost memory data. Press Jog/Purge button to clear error.

E STOP

- **The emergency stop error** occurs if the user presses an emergency stop button. Reset the emergency stop button and press Jog/Purge button to clear error. Only applies to units equipped with E stop option.

DEMO DONE

- **The DEMO done message** indicates the RMD and Accuspeed demos are completed. Pressing Jog/Purge button will change the screen to CYCL PWR on the display. Turn unit power off and back on again. RMD and Accuspeed share the same demo timer. If the time expires for one demo process, both demo processes are deactivated.

OVER AVG

- **The over average error** indicates that current is outside the average range for the set program parameters. Check and correct program parameters. Press Jog/Purge button to clear error.

TRIG STUK

- **The trigger stuck erro**r indicates the user held the gun trigger during power up. Release trigger and turn power off and back on.

UNIT COMM

- **The unit communication error** indicates the data bus on the PCM board is not functioning properly. Press Jog/Purge button to clear error.

OVER CRNT

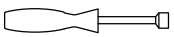
- **The over current erro**r indicates welding power source primary current of the inverter is too high. **Turn welding power source off and disconnect unit for servicing. Attempting to reset the display to continue welding may further damage internal components.** A complete prepower check of the unit is needed including resistance measurements of R1 and R8 resistors on welding power source Interconnect board. Resistors should measure 30K ohms. Visually inspect electrolytic capacitors C1 and C2 for any possible damage. In the event of an over voltage condition, R1 and R8 could open potentially causing an imbalance in the power circuit. This condition would create excessive current in the inverter primary transformer and result in the OVER CRNT error.

ERR UNKN

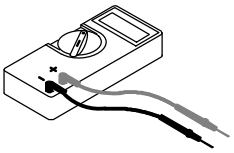
- **The unknown erro**r indicates an error was sent from the PCM board to the UIM, but error condition is unknown. Make sure welding power source is isolated from the welding fixture. Press Jog/Purge button to clear error.

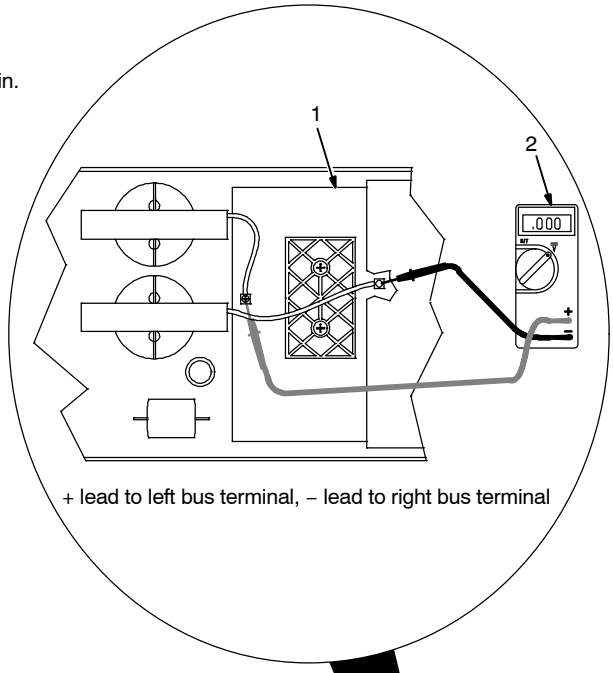
7-3. Removing Cover and Measuring Input Capacitor Voltage

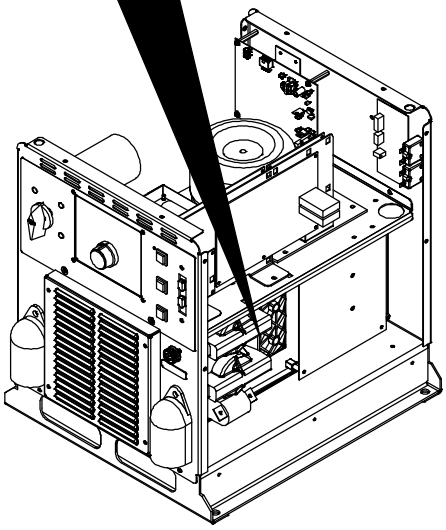
Tools Needed:

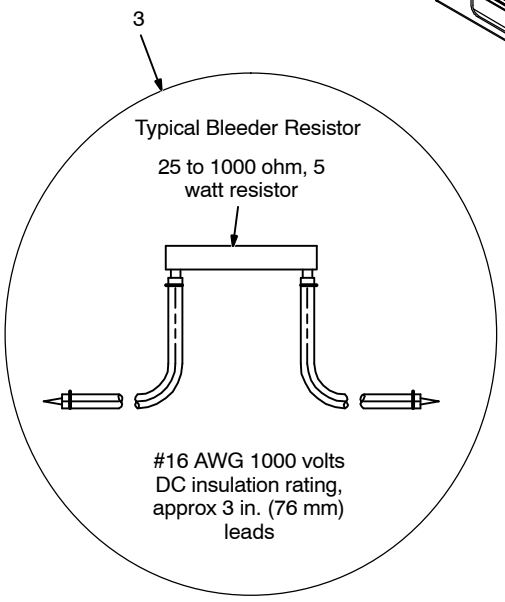


5/16 in.









⚠ Turn Off welding power source, and disconnect input power.

⚠ Significant DC voltage can remain on capacitors after unit is Off. Always check the voltage as shown to be sure the input capacitors have discharged before working on unit.

Turn Off welding power source, and disconnect input power.

Remove cover

1 Power Interconnect Board PC2

2 Voltmeter

Measure the DC voltage across the + bus terminal and – bus terminal on PC2 as shown until voltage drops to near 0 (zero) volts. Measure input capacitor voltage on inverter assembly before proceeding.

☞ *If the capacitor voltage does not drop to near zero after several minutes, use a bleeder resistor of between 25 and 1000 ohms, at least 5 watts, #16 AWG 1000 volts DC insulating rating wire to discharge the capacitor(s).*

3 Typical Bleeder Resistor

An example of a typical bleeder resistor is shown on this page.

Proceed with job inside unit. Reinstall cover when finished.

802 985 / 248 891-A

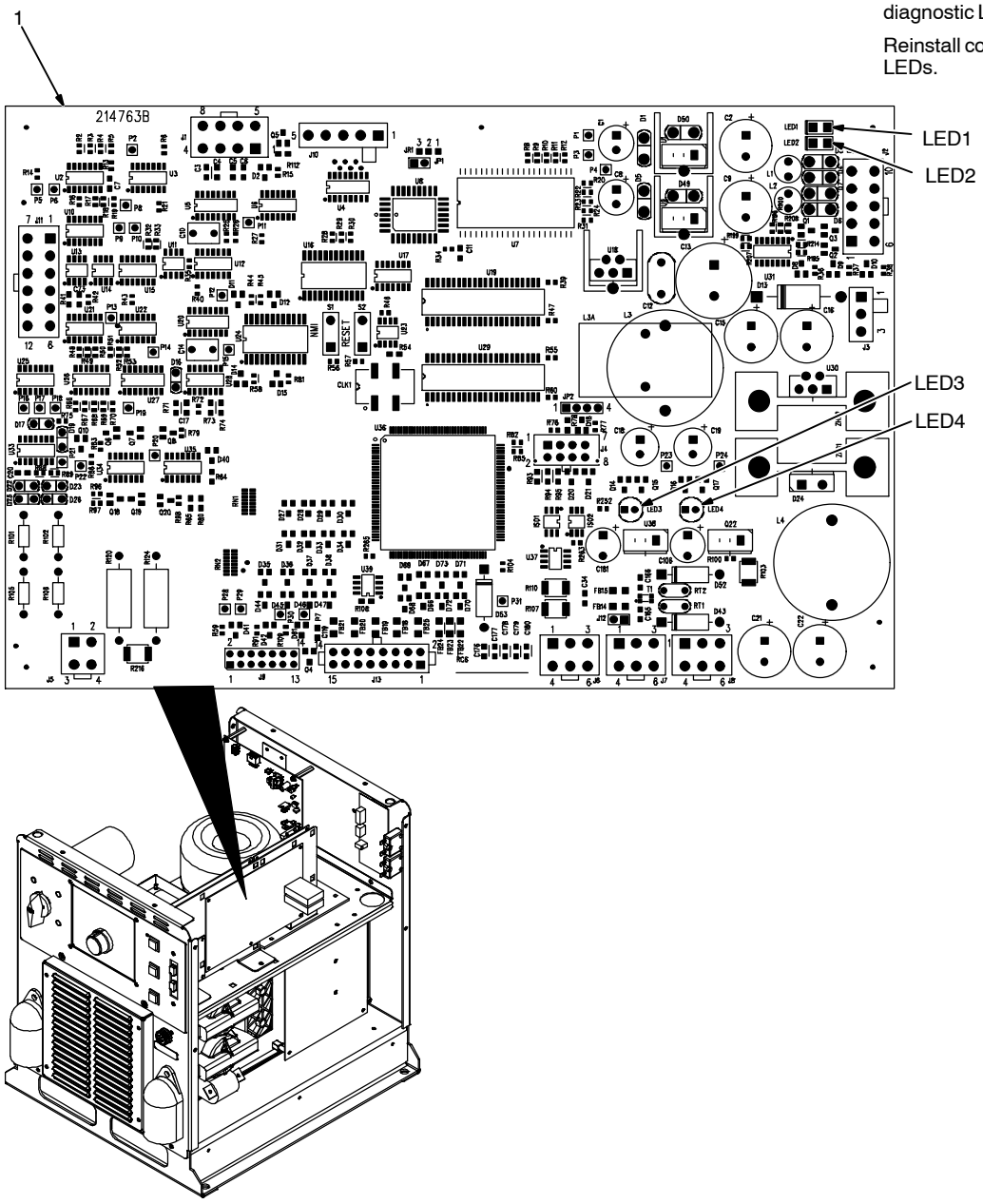
7-4. Process Control Module PC4 Diagnostic LEDs

1 Process Control Module PC4

Diagnostic LEDs are visible inside unit, located on PC4 mounted on the top tray.

Refer to Section 7-5 for information on diagnostic LEDs.

Reinstall cover after checking diagnostic LEDs.

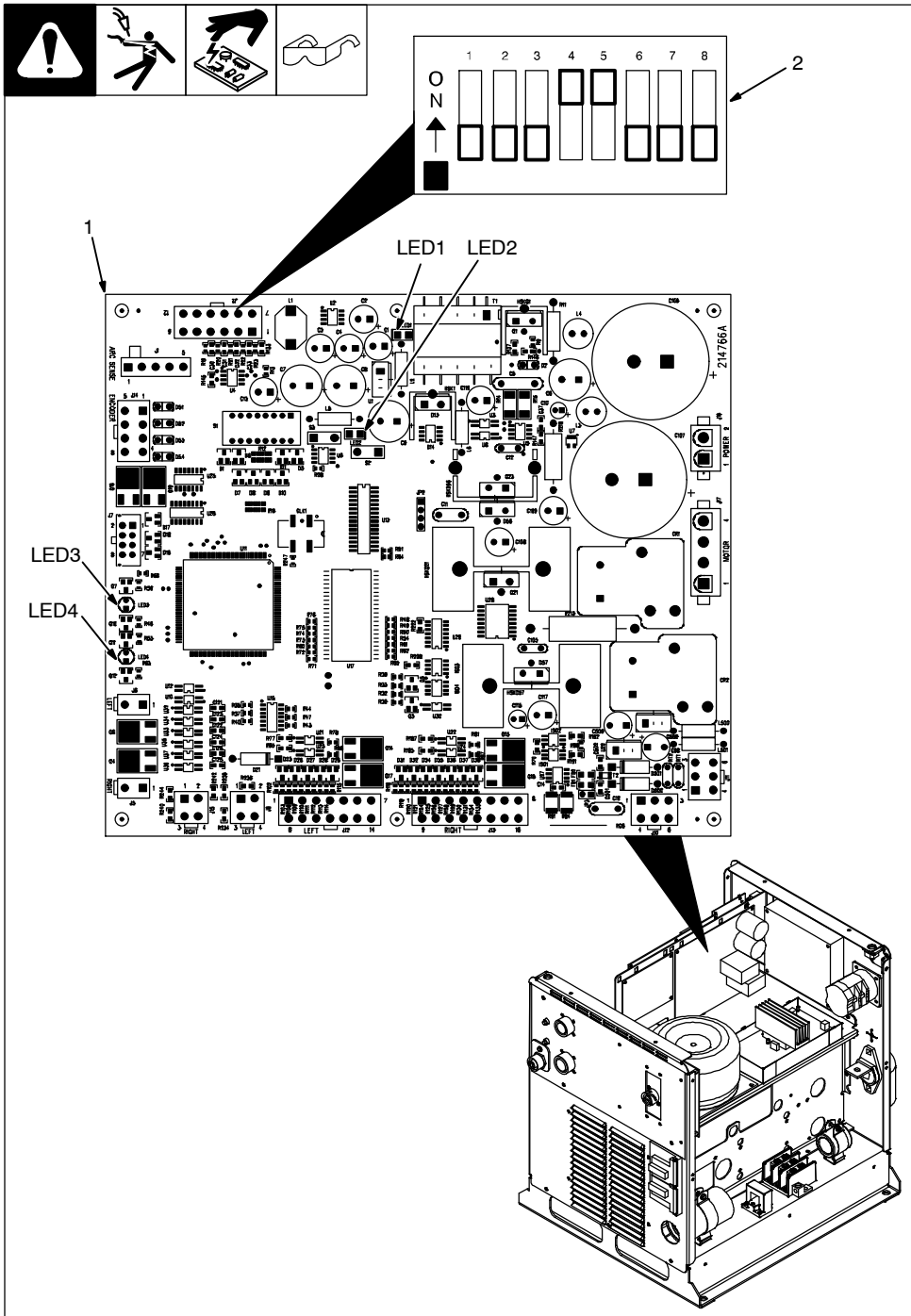


216 956-A / 248 891-A

7-5. Diagnostic LEDs On Process Control Module PC4

LED	Status	Diagnosis
1	On	Indicates –25 volts DC is present on process control module PC4
	Off	Indicates –25 volts DC is not present on process control module PC4
2	On	Indicates +25 volts DC is present on process control module PC4
	Off	Indicates +25 volts DC is not present on process control module PC4
3,4	On	See Network Status Table in Section 7-10
	Off	See Network Status Table in Section 7-10

7-6. Wire Feed Module PC6 Diagnostic LEDs And Dip Switch Settings



1 Wire Feed Module PC6

Diagnostic LEDs are visible inside unit, located on PC6 mounted on the top tray assembly.

Refer to Section 7-7 for information on diagnostic LEDs.

Reinstall top cover after checking diagnostic LEDs.

2 Dip Switch S1

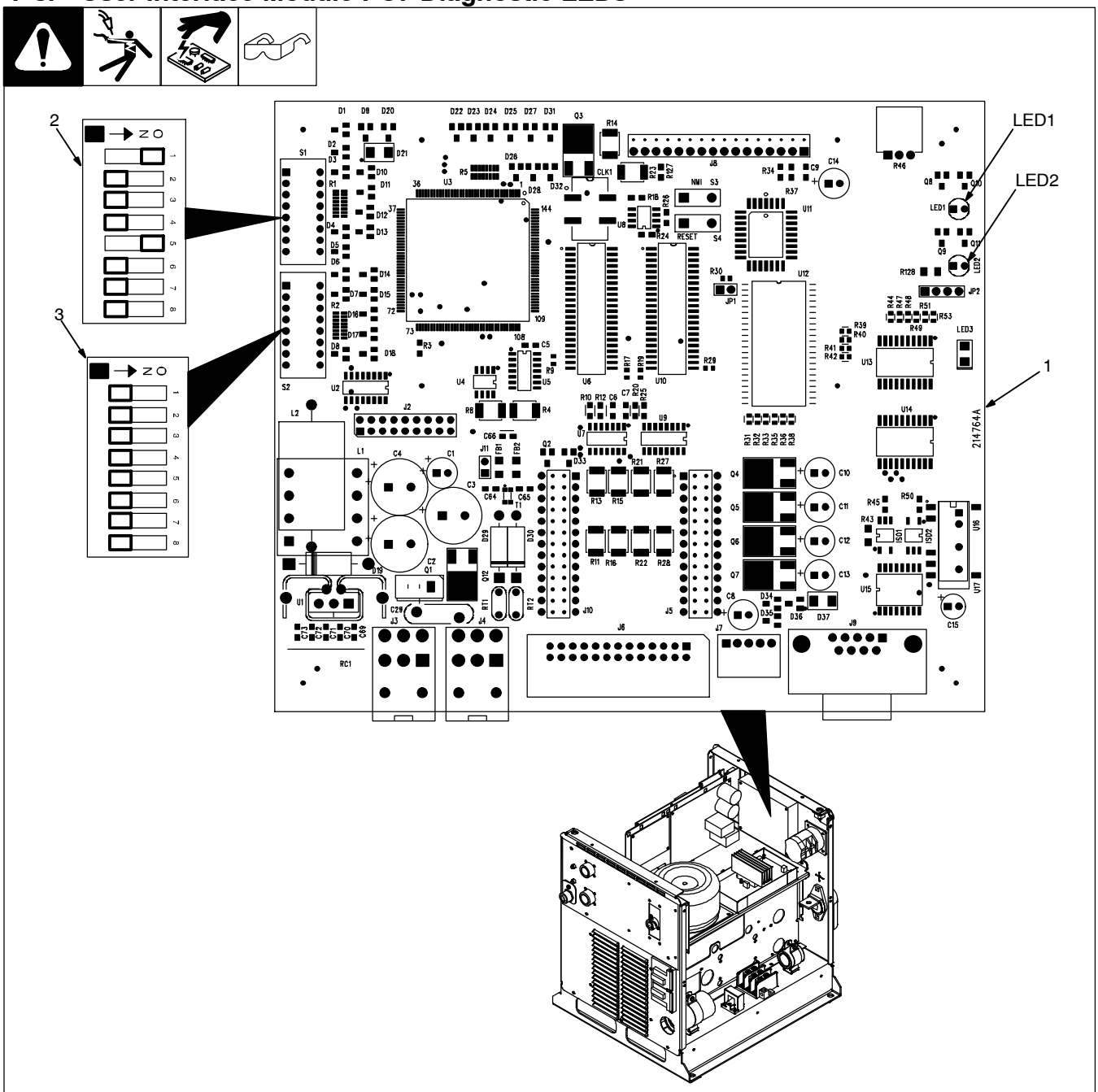
Dip switches are used to identify each circuit board on the internal network. Dip switch settings are different for each circuit board. For proper operation, do not change dip settings from those shown.

217 333-B / 804 575-A

7-7. Diagnostic LEDs On Wire Feed Module PC6

LED	Status	Diagnosis
1	On	Indicates +15 volts DC is present on wire feed module PC6
	Off	Indicates +15 volts DC is not present on wire feed module PC6
2	On	Indicates +5 volts DC is present on wire feed module PC6
	Off	Indicates +5 volts DC is not present on wire feed module PC6
3,4	On	See Network Status Table in Section 7-10
	Off	See Network Status Table in Section 7-10

7-8. User Interface Module PC7 Diagnostic LEDs



218 559-A / 804 575-A

1 User Interface Module PC7

Diagnostic LEDs are visible inside unit, located on PC7 mounted behind the front panel.

Refer to Section 7-9 for information on diagnostic LEDs.

Reinstall cover after checking diagnostic LEDs.

2 Dip Switch S1

3 Dip Switch S2

Dip switches are used to identify each circuit board on the internal network. Dip switch settings are different for each circuit board. For proper operation, do not change dip settings from those shown.

7-9. Diagnostic LEDs On User Interface Module PC7

LED	Status	Diagnosis
1, 2	On	See Network Status Table in Section 7-10
	Off	See Network Status Table in Section 7-10

7-10. Network And Module Status LEDs

A. Network Status LEDs

The following are network status LEDs:

LED1 on the UIM circuit board

LED4 on the WFM and PCM circuit boards

LED30 on the AIM circuit board.

Status	Diagnosis
Off	The circuit board is not on-line with the network or there is no power applied to the circuit board.
Green	The circuit board is operating normally and the on-line connection is made with the network.
Flashing Green	The circuit board is wait for an on-line connection to be made with the network.
Red	The circuit board has encountered a communication link failure with the network. Check DeviceNet cable connections. Verify dip switch positions according to Sections 1-2 and 1-3. Replace circuit board if necessary.

B. Module Status LEDs

The following are module status LEDs:

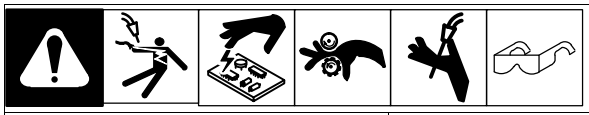
LED2 on the UIM circuit board

LED3 on the WFM and PCM circuit boards

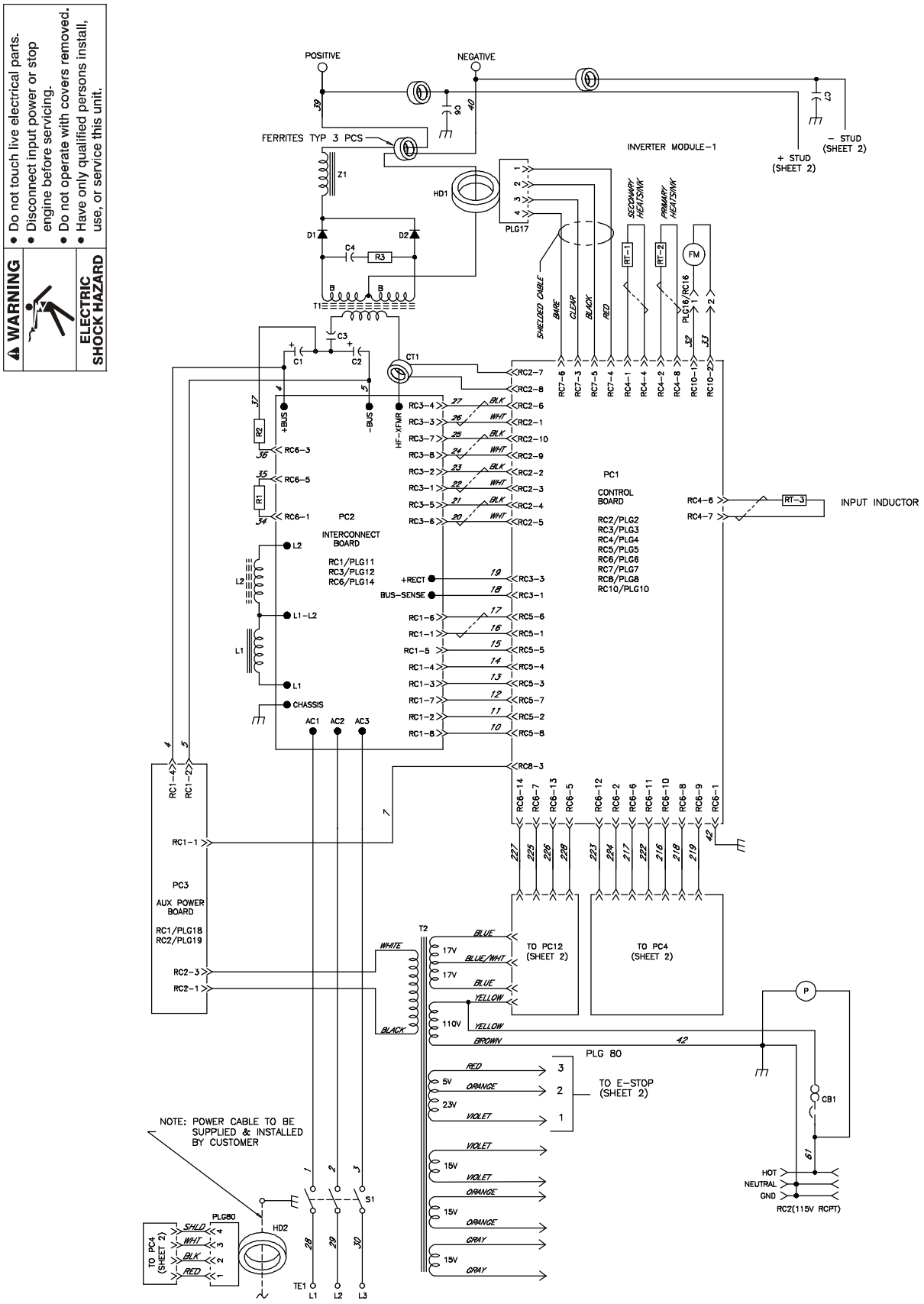
LED31 on the AIM circuit board.

Status	Diagnosis
Off	There is no power applied to the circuit board or the board software is not executing its functions.
Green	The circuit board is operating normally.
Flashing Red	The circuit board has encountered a recoverable fault. Wait or cycle power to clear fault.
Red	The circuit board has encountered an unrecoverable fault.

7-11. Troubleshooting



Trouble	Remedy
No weld output; completely inoperative	Place line disconnect in On position (see Section 3-15 or 3-16).
	Check and replace line fuse(s), if necessary, or reset circuit breaker (see Section 3-15 or 3-16).
	Check for proper input power connections (see Section 3-15 or 3-16).
Erratic or improper weld output with no errors displayed.	Use proper size and type of weld cable (see Section 3-10).
	Check that proper program for wire size, process, and shielding gas is loaded.
	Clean and tighten all weld connections.
No 115 volts AC at the duplex receptacle.	Reset supplementary protector CB1.
Wire does not feed.	Check supplementary protector CB2 and reset if necessary.
	Check motor control cable connections.
Wire feeds erratically.	Readjust hub tension.
	Readjust drive roll pressure.
	Clean or replace dirty or worn drive rolls.
	Remove weld spatter around the nozzle opening.
	Replace contact tip or liner. See gun Owner's Manual.
	Check motor control cable connections.
Wire feeds as soon as power is supplied.	Check robot contactor status.
Wire stubbing on low end using a constant current power source.	Increase output setting of the power source.
	Check voltage sense lead connection, clean and tighten if necessary.
Gas does not flow or does not stop flowing; wire feeds.	Check gas valve and flow meter.
Wire burns back to gun contact tip when using electrode negative (straight polarity) process.	Check to be sure that volt sense lead is connected to the work.



228 875-E (Part 1 Of 2)

Figure 8-1. Circuit Diagram For Welding Power Source (Part 1 Of 2)

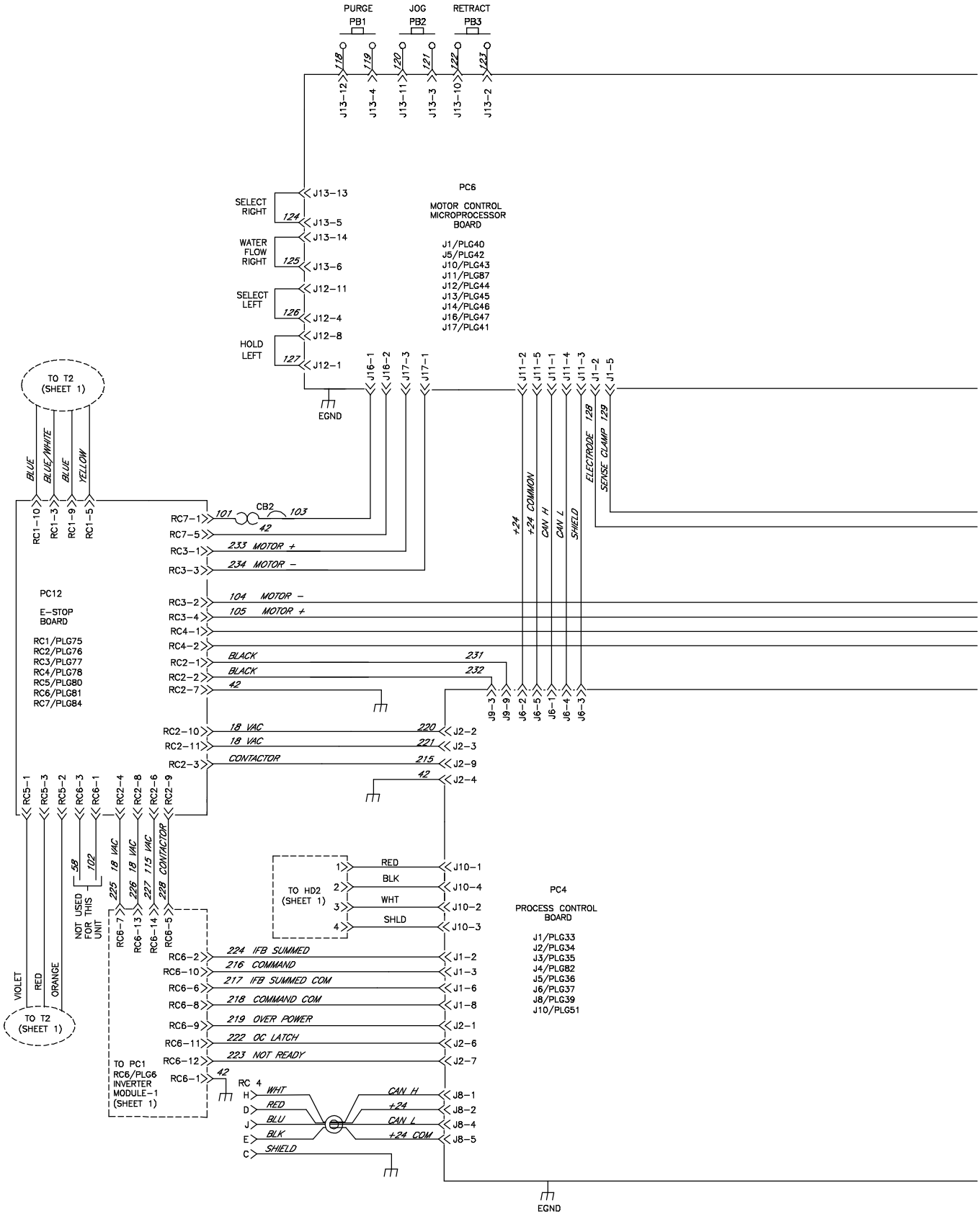
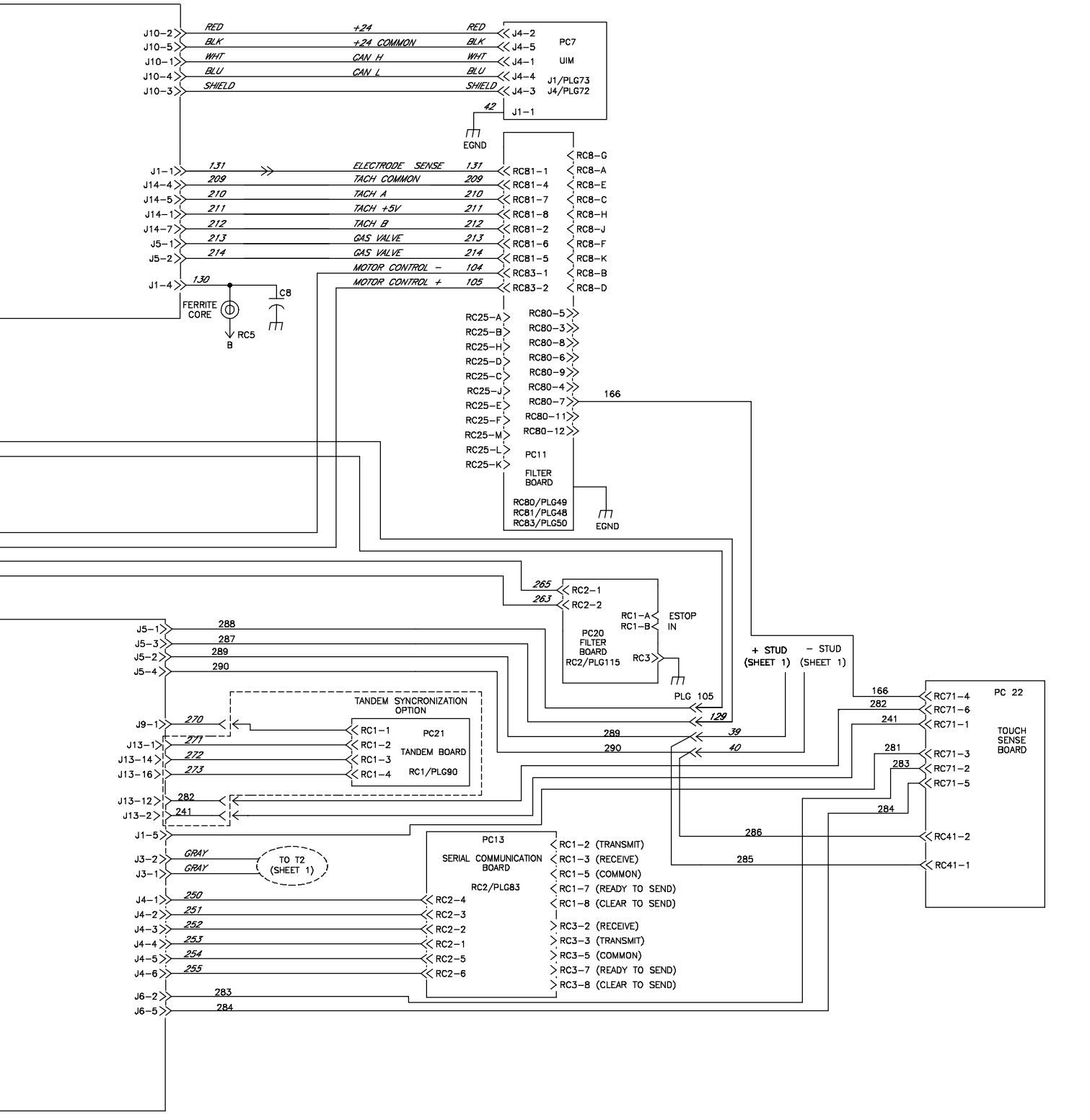


Figure 8-2. Circuit Diagram For Welding Power Source (Part 2 Of 2)

⚠ WARNING

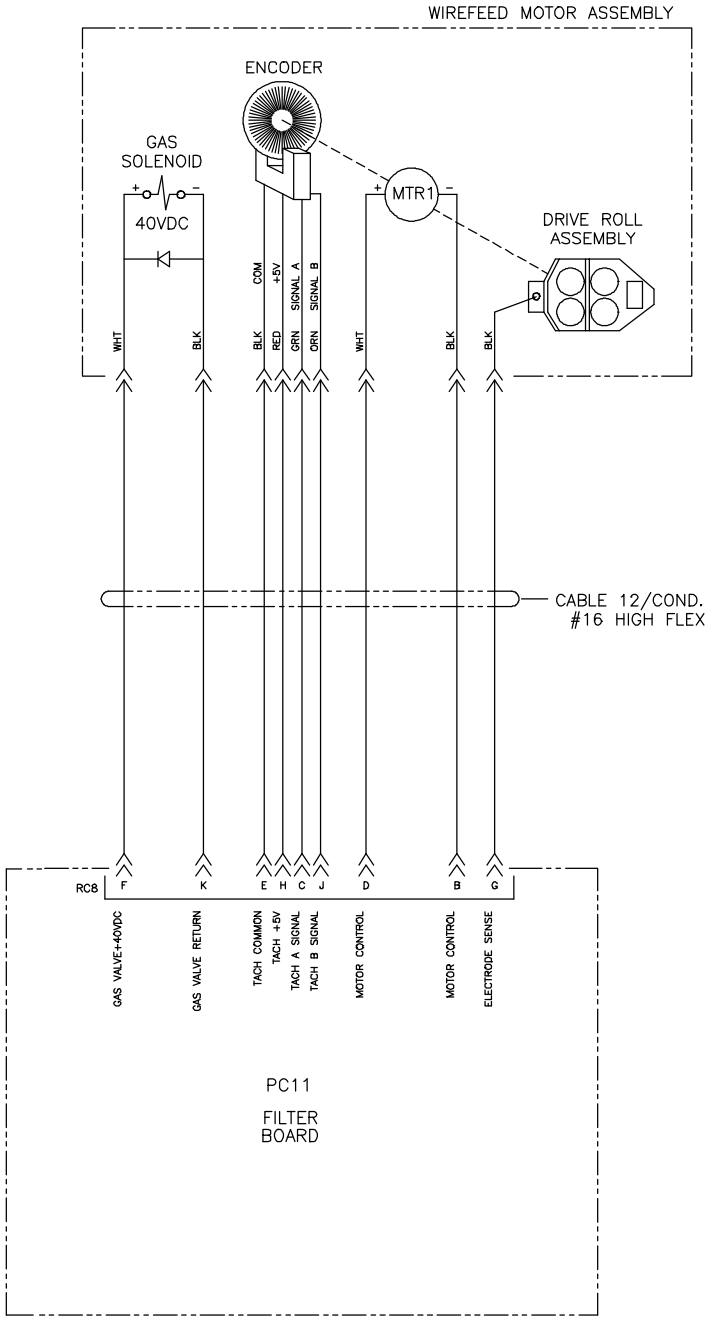
ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD

- Do not touch live electrical parts.
- Disconnect input power or stop engine before servicing.
- Do not operate with covers removed.
- Have only qualified persons install, use, or service this unit.



228 875-E (Part 2 Of 2)

⚠ WARNING	• Do not touch live electrical parts. • Disconnect input power or stop engine before servicing. • Do not operate with covers removed. • Have only qualified persons install, use, or service this unit.
ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD	



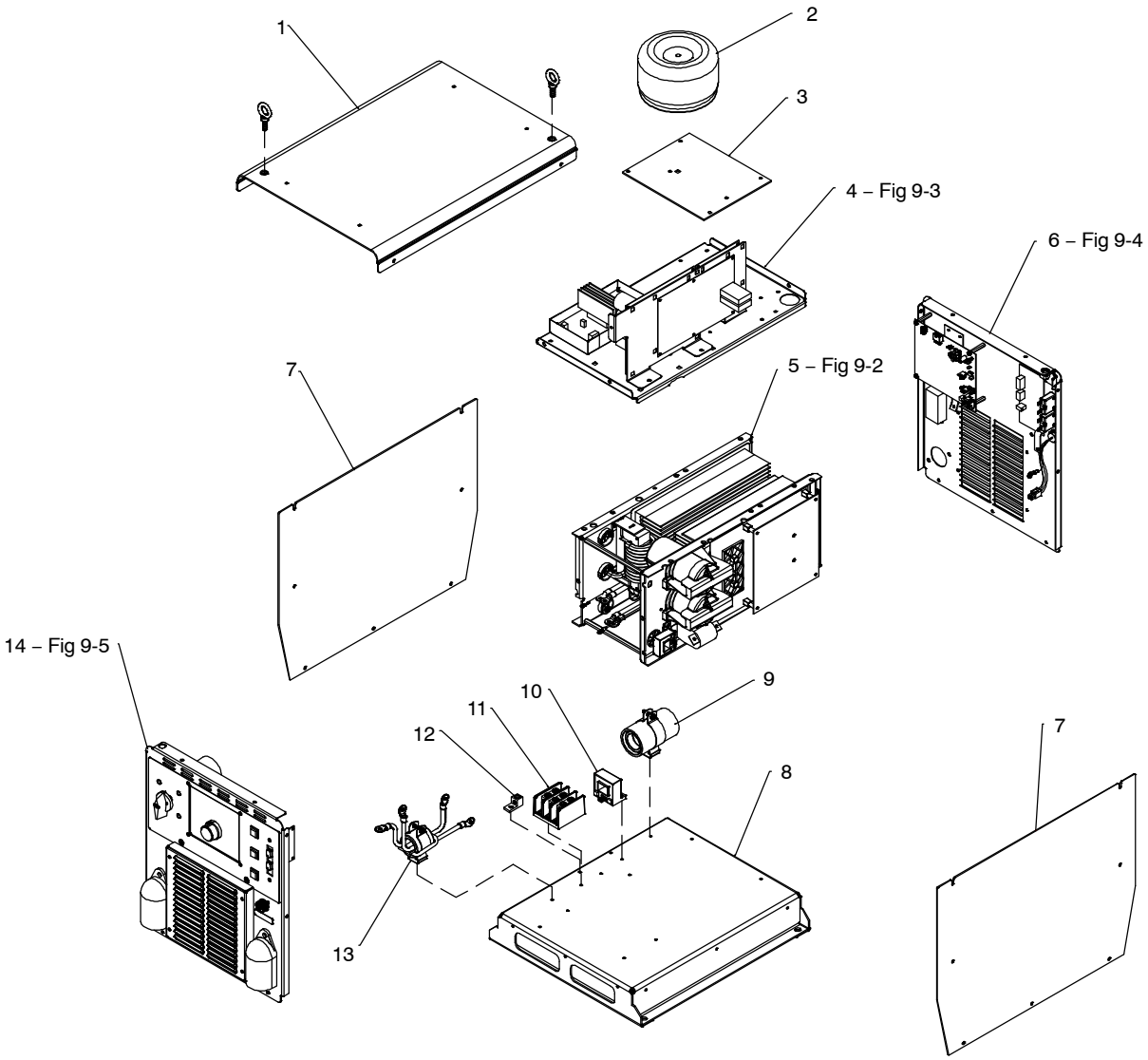
Ref. 219 267-B

Figure 8-3. Circuit Diagram For Peripheral/Motor Interface

Notes

SECTION 9 – PARTS LIST

☞ *Hardware is common and not available unless listed.*



804 576-D

Figure 9-1. Main Assembly

Item No.	Dia. Mkgs.	Part No.	Description	Quantity

Figure 9-1. Main Assembly

1		210492	Cover, Top	1
2	T2	212543	Xfmr, Control Toroidal 665 VAC Pri 1900 VA 60 Hz	1
3		210481	Plate, Mtg Toroid Xfmr	1
4		Fig 9-3	Top Tray Assembly	1
5	IM1	214597	Windtunnel, LH w/Components (Fig 9-2)	1
	IM1	222958	Windtunnel, RH w/Components (Fig 9-2)	1
6		Fig 9-4	Rear Panel Assembly	1
7		227792	Panel, Side W/Insulator	2
8		210482	Base	1
9		213386	Assembly, Filter (Primary)	1
10	HD2	182918	Transducer, Current 400A Module Supply V +/− 15V	1
11		198951	Block, Terminal 3 Pole	1
12		148025	Lug, Univ W/SCR 600V 2/0−6 Wire .266 Stud	1
13		213372	Filter Assy, Secondary	1
14		Fig 9-5	Front Panel Assembly	1

*Recommended Spare Parts.

+When ordering a component originally displaying a precautionary label, the label should also be ordered.

To maintain the factory original performance of your equipment, use only Manufacturer's Suggested Replacement Parts. Model and serial number required when ordering parts from your local distributor.

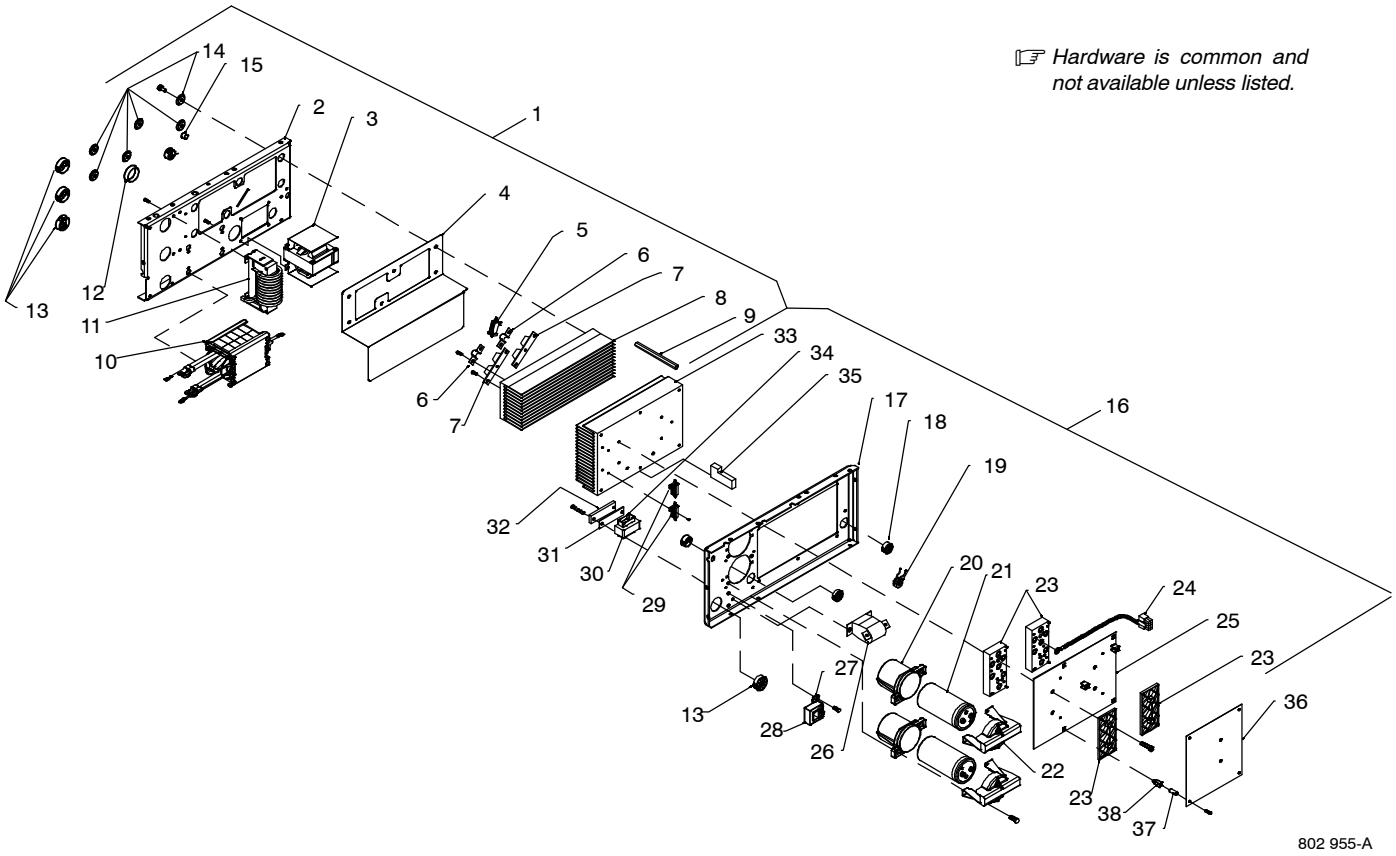


Figure 9-2. Windtunnel Assembly LH And RH

Item No.	Dia. Mkgs.	Part No.	Description	Quantity
			Figure 9-2. Windtunnel Assembly LH And RH (Fig 9-1 Item 6)	
1		214597	Windtunnel, LH w/Components (including).	1
2		196351	Windtunnel, LH	1
3	L1	213940	Inductor, Input	1
4		214519	Insulator, Heat Sink Rectifier	1
5	R3, C4	233052	Resistor/Capacitor	1
6		199840	Bus Bar, Diode	2
7	D1, D2	201531	Kit, Diode Power Module	2
8		196347	Heat Sink, Rectifier	1
9		196349	Spacer, Windtunnel	3
10	T1	203408	Xfmr, HF Litz/Litz	1
11	Z1	220496	Output Inductor Assy	1
12		170647	Bushing, Snap−in Nyl 1.312 Id X 1.500 Mtg Hole	2
13		179276	Bushing, Snap−in Nyl 1.000 Id X 1.375 Mtg Hole Cent	4
14		196355	Insulator, Screw	6
15		010546	Bushing, Snap−in Nyl .375 Id X .500 Mtg Hole	1
16		222958	Windtunnel, RH w/Components (including)	1
17		196332	Windtunnel, RH	1
18		030170	Bushing, Snap−in Nyl .750 Id X 1.000 Mtg Hole Cent	2
19		196259	Plugs, w/Leads & Current Xfmr (including)	1
		115092	Housing, Plug & Skts	1
		115091	Housing, Plug & Skts	1
	CT1	196231	Xfmr, Current Sensing 200/1	1
20		201695	Clamp, Capacitor (Bottom)	2

*Recommended Spare Parts.

+When ordering a component originally displaying a precautionary label, the label should also be ordered.

To maintain the factory original performance of your equipment, use only Manufacturer's Suggested Replacement Parts. Model and serial number required when ordering parts from your local distributor.

Item No.	Dia. Mkgs.	Part No.	Description	Quantity

Figure 9-2. Windtunnel Assembly LH And RH (Continued)

... 21 ...	C1, C2	226081	Capacitor,Elctlt 2400 Uf 500 VDC Can 2.50 Dia	2
... 22		210507	Clamp, Capacitor (Top) Machined	2
... 23		217625	Kit, Input/Pre−regulator And Inverter Module	2
... 24 ..	RT1, RT2	214015	Thermistor, NTC 30K Ohm @ 25 Deg C 7&18in Lead	1
... 25	PC2	237370	Circuit Card Assy, Power Interconnect	1
... 26	C3	196143	Capacitor, Polyp Met Film 16. Uf 400 VAC 10%	1
... 27		196378	Bracket, Mtg Current Xfmr	1
... 28	HD1	182918	Transducer, Current 400A Module Supply V +/− 15v	1
.....		196384	Cable, Transducer 20in	1
... 29 ...	R1, R2	196343	Resistors, W/Leads & Plug	1
.....		196840	Insulator, Resistors/Interface Board	1
... 30		109056	Core, Ferrite E 2.164 Lg X 1.094 High X .826 Wide	1
... 31		196514	Gasket, Inductor Mounting	2
... 32		196512	Bracket, Inductor Mounting	2
... 33		196330	Heat Sink, Power Module	1
... 34	L2	196345	Coil, Inductor (Pre−regulator)	1
... 35		196588	Baffle, Foam Rubber (Lower)	1
.....		196365	Plugs, w/Leads (Fan)	1
.....		199136	Plugs, w/Leads (PC2 To PC1)	1
... 36	PC1	239612 ...	Circuit Card Assy, Control (Inverter 400A)	1
... 37		204846 ...	Insulator, Screw	4
... 38		083147 ...	Grommet, Scr No 8/10 Panel Hole .312 Sq .500 High	4

*Recommended Spare Parts.

+When ordering a component originally displaying a precautionary label, the label should also be ordered.

To maintain the factory original performance of your equipment, use only Manufacturer's Suggested Replacement Parts. Model and serial number required when ordering parts from your local distributor.

☞ *Hardware is common and not available unless listed.*

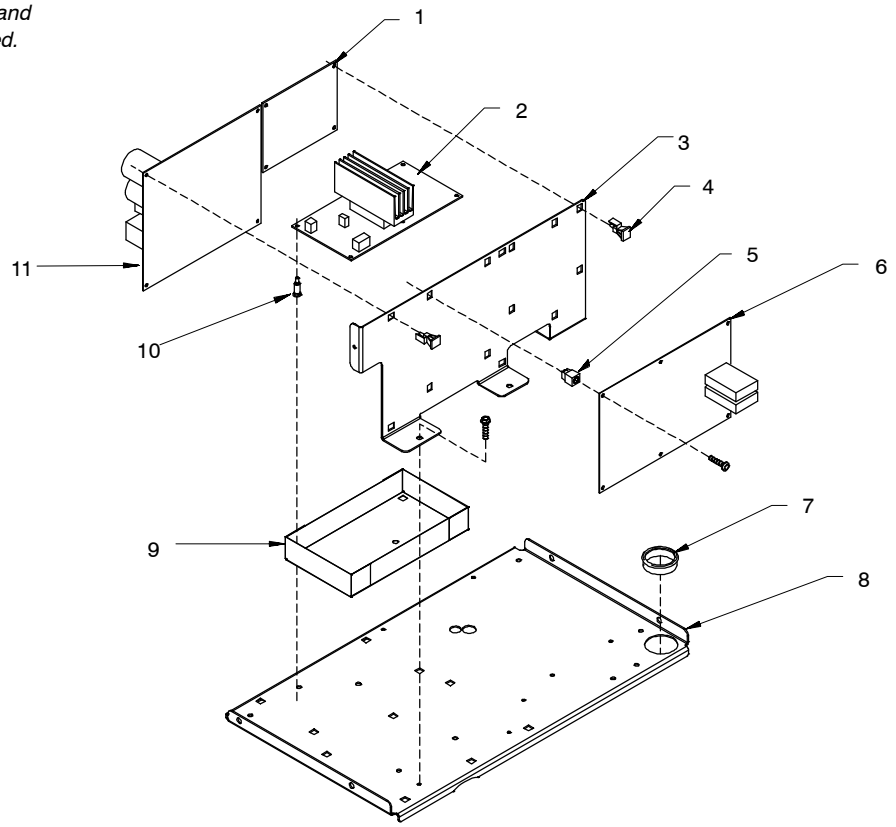


Figure 9-3. Top Tray Assembly

Item No.	Dia. Mkgs.	Part No.	Description	Quantity
			Figure 9-3. Top Tray Assembly (Fig 9-1 Item 4)	
1	PC12	239623	Circuit Card Assy, E−stop	1
2	PC3	239598	Circuit Card Assy, Aux Power	1
3		210490	Bracket, Mtg PC Card	1
4		134201	Stand−Off, PC Card .312/.375/Post&Lock .43	4
5		083147	Grommet, SCR No 8/10 Panel Hole .312 Sq .500 High	24
6	PC4	221277	Process Control Module	1
7		170647	Bushing, Snap−in Nyl 1.312 Id X 1.500 Mtg Hole	1
8		210491	Panel, Mtg Components Top	1
9		223439	Insulator, circuit card (Aux Power)	1
10		198122	Stand−Off Support, PC Card .250 w/Post&Lock .500	1
11	PC6	221280	Wire Feed Module	1

*****Recommended Spare Parts.

+When ordering a component originally displaying a precautionary label, the label should also be ordered.

To maintain the factory original performance of your equipment, use only Manufacturer's Suggested Replacement Parts. Model and serial number required when ordering parts from your local distributor.

☞ *Hardware is common and not available unless listed.*

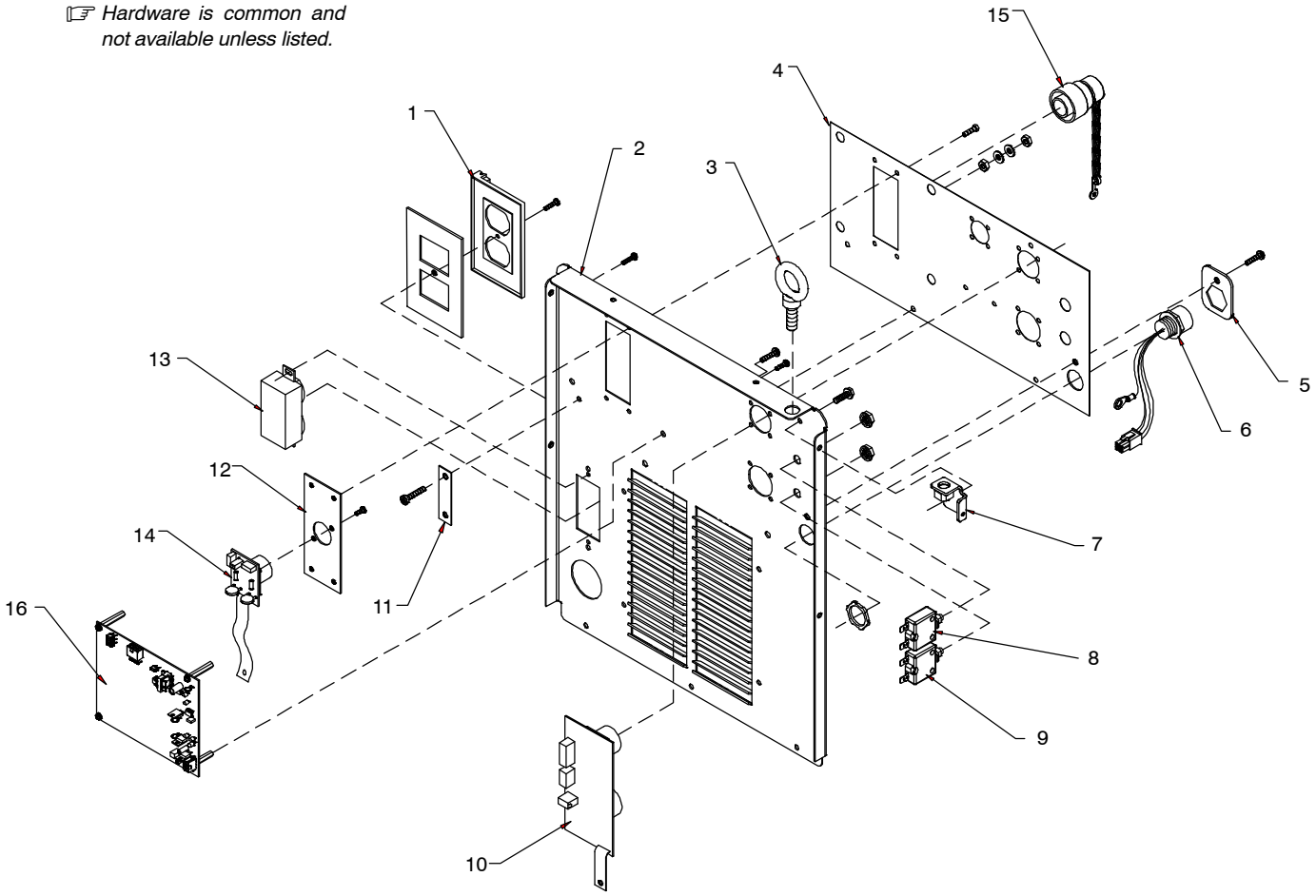


Figure 9-4. Rear Panel Assembly

Item No.	Dia. Mkgs.	Part No.	Description	Quantity

Figure 9-4. Rear Panel Assembly (Fig 9-1 Item 8)

1		217297	Cover, Receptacle Weatherproof Duplex Rcpt	1
2		210479	Panel, Rear	1
3		210358	Bolt, eye shld thd stem .500–13 X 1.500	1
4		210505	Nameplate, Rear	1
5		224012	Plate, Rotation Locking	1
6		198956	Receptacle, Devicenet	1
7		210483	Bracket, lift eye	1
8	CB1	083432	Supplementary Protector, Man Reset 1P 10A 250VAC Frict	1
9	CB2	093995	Supplementary Protector, Man Reset 1P 15A 250VAC Frict	1
10	PC11	239631	Circuit Card Assy, Motor Filter HF	1
11		216596	Strap, Grounding 4.50 in long	1
12		225955	Plate, Mounting E-Stop	1
13	RC2	604176	Receptacle, w/Leads (115V Duplex)	1
			E-Stop Connector Factory Installed Option For Axcess (includes)	1
14	PC14	♦227901	E-Stop Connector	1
15		♦228694	Jumper,Connector W/Cover	1
16	PC22	243799	Circuit Card Assy,W/Touch Sense	1

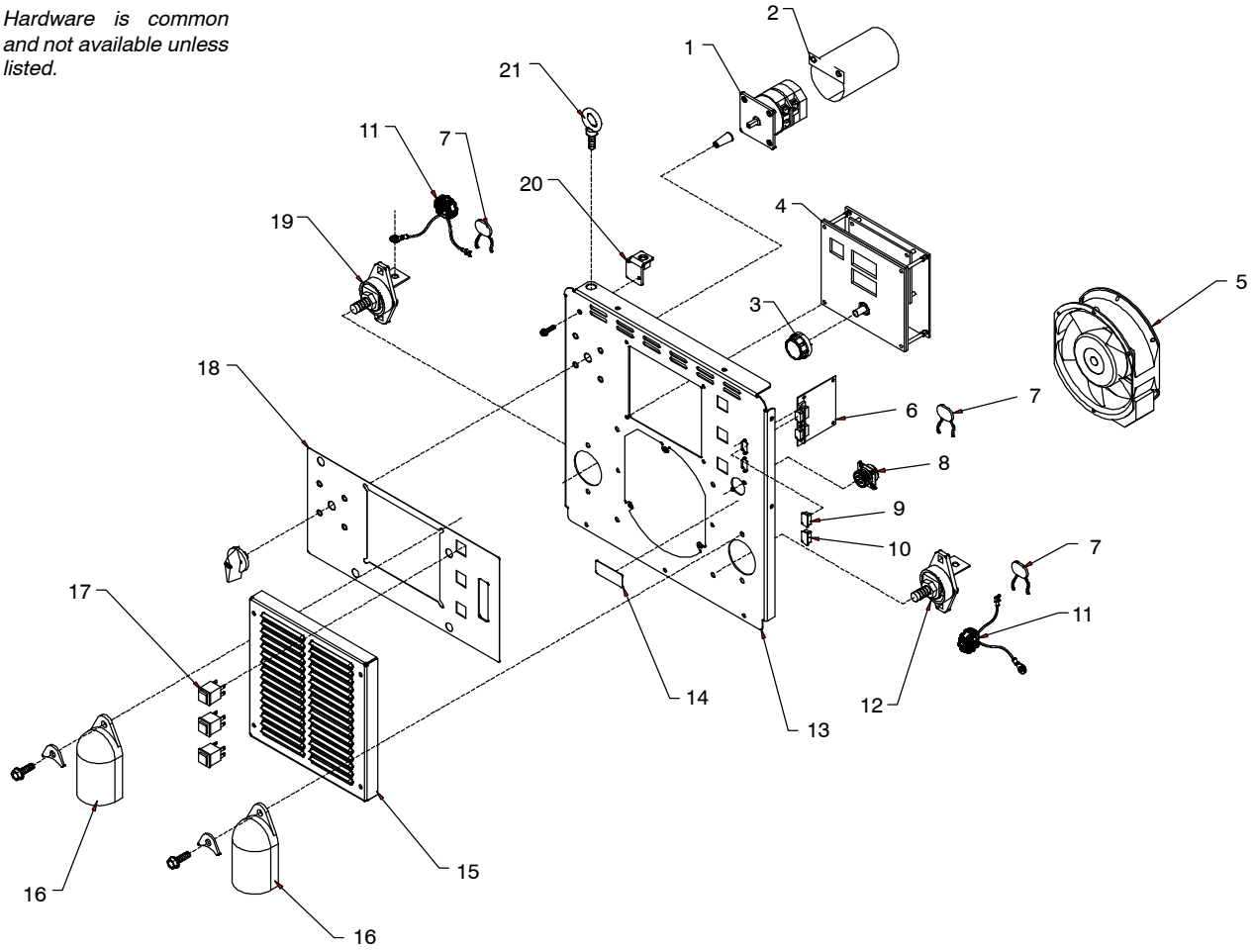
*Recommended Spare Parts.

♦OPTIONAL

+When ordering a component originally displaying a precautionary label, the label should also be ordered.

To maintain the factory original performance of your equipment, use only Manufacturer's Suggested Replacement Parts. Model and serial number required when ordering parts from your local distributor.

☞ *Hardware is common and not available unless listed.*



803 682-B

Figure 9-5. Front Panel Assembly

Item No.	Dia. Mkgs.	Part No.	Description	Quantity
			Figure 9-5. Front Panel Assembly (Fig 9-1 Item 14)	
1	S1	207456	Switch Assy, Rotary 2 Posn 1P 40A 600VAC PNLMTG 90Deg	1
2		207895	Insulator,Switch Power	1
3		179851	Knob, Pointer 1.670 Dia X .250 Id Push On W/Spring	1
4		233575	Panel, PC Card Front	1
5	FM	196313	Fan, Muffin 115V 50/60 Hz 3000 Rpm 6.378 Mtg Holes	2
6	PC13	239619	Circuit Card Assy,ISO/COMM	1
7	C6, C7, C8	222488.	Capacitor Assy	3
8	RC5	214664	Receptacle, Common Mode Choke	1
9		216965	Cover, Connector D-sub 9 skt Female w/Chain	1
10		216966	Cover, Connector D-sub 9 pin Male w/Chain	1
11		213102	Choke, Common Mode w/Leads	2
12		210866	Terminal, pwr output black	1
13		210477	Panel, Front	1
14		219843	Label, Volt Sense	1
15		207979	Box, Louver	1
16		186621	Boot, Generic	2
17	PB1, PB2, PB3	199443	Switch, Pb Mc No Spst 10A 115VAC w/Blk Cap Panelmt	3
18		212779	Nameplate, Front	1
19		210865	Terminal, pwr output red	1
20		210483	Bracket, lift eye	1
21		210358	Bolt, eye shld thd stem .500−13 X 1.500	1

*Recommended Spare Parts.

+When ordering a component originally displaying a precautionary label, the label should also be ordered.

To maintain the factory original performance of your equipment, use only Manufacturer's Suggested Replacement Parts. Model and serial number required when ordering parts from your local distributor.

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TRUE BLUE® WARRANTY

Effective January 1, 2012
(Equipment with a serial number preface of MC or newer)

This limited warranty supersedes all previous Miller warranties and is exclusive with no other guarantees or warranties expressed or implied.

LIMITED WARRANTY – Subject to the terms and conditions below, Miller Electric Mfg. Co., Appleton, Wisconsin, warrants to its original retail purchaser that new Miller equipment sold after the effective date of this limited warranty is free of defects in material and workmanship at the time it is shipped by Miller. THIS WARRANTY IS EXPRESSLY IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS.

Within the warranty periods listed below, Miller will repair or replace any warranted parts or components that fail due to such defects in material or workmanship. Miller must be notified in writing within thirty (30) days of such defect or failure, at which time Miller will provide instructions on the warranty claim procedures to be followed.

Miller shall honor warranty claims on warranted equipment listed below in the event of such a failure within the warranty time periods. All warranty time periods start on the delivery date of the equipment to the original end-user purchaser, and not to exceed one year after the equipment is shipped to a North American distributor or eighteen months after the equipment is shipped to an International distributor.

1. 5 Years Parts — 3 Years Labor
   * Original Main Power Rectifiers Only to Include SCRs, Diodes, and Discrete Rectifier Modules
2. 3 Years — Parts and Labor
   * Engine Driven Welding Generators **(NOTE: Engines are Warranted Separately by the Engine Manufacturer.)**
   * Inverter Power Sources (Unless Otherwise Stated)
   * Plasma Arc Cutting Power Sources
   * Process Controllers
   * Semi-Automatic and Automatic Wire Feeders
   * Smith 30 Series Flowgauge and Flowmeter Regulators (No Labor)
   * Transformer/Rectifier Power Sources
   * Water Coolant Systems (Integrated)
3. 2 Years — Parts
   * Auto-Darkening Helmet Lenses (No Labor)
4. 1 Year — Parts and Labor Unless Specified
   * Automatic Motion Devices
   * CoolBelt and CoolBand Blower Unit (No Labor)
   * External Monitoring Equipment and Sensors
   * Field Options (NOTE: Field options are covered for the remaining warranty period of the product they are installed in, or for a minimum of one year — whichever is greater.)
   * Flowgauge and Flowmeter Regulators (No Labor)
   * RFCS Foot Controls (Except RFCS-RJ45)
   * Fume Extractors
   * HF Units
   * ICE/XT Plasma Cutting Torches (No Labor)
   * Induction Heating Power Sources, Coolers **(NOTE: Digital Recorders are Warranted Separately by the Manufacturer.)**
   * Load Banks
   * Motor Driven Guns (w/exception of Spoolmate Spoolguns)
   * PAPR Blower Unit (No Labor)
   * Positioners and Controllers
   * Racks
   * Running Gear/Trailers
   * Spot Welders
   * Subarc Wire Drive Assemblies
   * Water Coolant Systems (Non-Integrated)
   * Weldcraft-Branded TIG Torches (No Labor)
   * Wireless Remote Foot/Hand Controls and Receivers
   * Work Stations/Weld Tables (No Labor)
5. 6 Months — Parts
   * Batteries
   * Bernard Guns (No Labor)
   * Tregaskiss Guns (No Labor)
6. 90 Days — Parts
   * Accessory (Kits)
   * Canvas Covers
   * Induction Heating Coils and Blankets, Cables, and Non-Electronic Controls
   * M-Guns
   * MIG Guns and Subarc (SAW) Guns
   * Remote Controls and RFCS-RJ45
   * Replacement Parts (No labor)
   * Roughneck Guns
   * Spoolmate Spoolguns

Miller's True Blue® Limited Warranty shall not apply to:

1. **Consumable components; such as contact tips, cutting nozzles, contactors, brushes, relays, work station table tops and welding curtains, or parts that fail due to normal wear. (Exception: brushes and relays are covered on all engine-driven products.)**
2. Items furnished by Miller, but manufactured by others, such as engines or trade accessories. These items are covered by the manufacturer's warranty, if any.
3. Equipment that has been modified by any party other than Miller, or equipment that has been improperly installed, improperly operated or misused based upon industry standards, or equipment which has not had reasonable and necessary maintenance, or equipment which has been used for operation outside of the specifications for the equipment.

MILLER PRODUCTS ARE INTENDED FOR PURCHASE AND USE BY COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL USERS AND PERSONS TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED IN THE USE AND MAINTENANCE OF WELDING EQUIPMENT.

In the event of a warranty claim covered by this warranty, the exclusive remedies shall be, at Miller's option: (1) repair; or (2) replacement; or, where authorized in writing by Miller in appropriate cases, (3) the reasonable cost of repair or replacement at an authorized Miller service station; or (4) payment of or credit for the purchase price (less reasonable depreciation based upon actual use) upon return of the goods at customer's risk and expense. Miller's option of repair or replacement will be F.O.B., Factory at Appleton, Wisconsin, or F.O.B. at a Miller authorized service facility as determined by Miller. Therefore no compensation or reimbursement for transportation costs of any kind will be allowed.

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Please complete and retain with your personal records.

Model Name	Serial/Style Number
Purchase Date	(Date which equipment was delivered to original customer.)
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Address	
City	
State	Zip

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